

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



3 1761 01495033 1



*** FILE



UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO

AN

32

ACCURATE HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF ALL THE

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

AT PRESENT EXISTING IN EUROPE.



TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

A CRITICAL DISSERTATION UPON THE ANCIENT
AND PRESENT STATE OF THOSE EQUESTRIAN
INSTITUTIONS, AND A PREFATORY DISCOURSE ON
THE ORIGIN OF KNIGHTHOOD IN GENERAL, THE
WHOLE INTERSPERSED WITH ILLUSTRATIONS
AND EXPLANATORY NOTES.

BY

AN OFFICER OF THE CHANCERY
OF THE EQUESTRIAN—SECULAR AND CHAPTERAL
ORDER OF SAINT JOACHIM.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

Aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare poëtae:

Aut simul et jucunda, et idonea dicere vitae.

Hor. de Arte poëtica, v. 335.

LONDON.

PRINTED FOR J. WHITE, FLEET-STREET.

CR
4651
H3
v.2



824571

THE FOLLOWING, ARE THE EXISTING ORDERS OF
KNIGHTHOOD, OF WHICH AN ACCOUNT IS GIVEN,
IN THIS VOLUME.

SECTION IV.

	page
11. Of the Order of the Garter of England. Instituted 1350.	1
12. ————— of the Thistle of Scotland. Instituted 1542.	10
13. ————— of the Bath. Instituted 1399.	17
14. ————— of Saint Patric. Instituted 1783.	26
15. ————— of Christ of Portugal. Instit. 1319.	29
16. ————— of Avis. Instituted 1147.	32
17. ————— of the Seraphim of Sweden. Instituted 1334.	38
18. ————— of the Sword. Instituted 1525.	56
19. ————— of the Polar Star. Instituted 1748.	66
20. ————— of Vasa. Instituted 1772.	70
21. ————— of the white Elephant of Denmark. Instituted 1190.	76
22. ————— of Dannebrog. Instituted 1219.	81
23. ————— of Fidelity. Instituted 1732.	85
24. ————— of the white Eagle of Poland. Instituted 1325.	87
25. ————— of Saint Stanislaus. Instit. 1765.	95
26. ————— of the black Eagle of Prussia. Instituted 1701.	103
27. ————— of Military Merit. Inst. 1740.	114
28. ————— of Generosity of Prussia. Instituted 1685.	115
29. ————— of the Annunciation of Savoy, or Sardinia. Instituted 1434.	117
30. ————— of Saint Maurice of Savoy. Instituted 1434.	121
31. ————— of Saint Januarius of Naples. Instituted 1738.	127
32. ————— of Saint Ferdinand and of Merit of Sicily. Instituted 1800.	131

SECTION V.

ELECTORAL AND ARCHIEPISCOPAL ORDERS.

1. Of the Order of Saint Henry of Saxony. Instituted 1736.	136
2. ————— of the Holy Knight and Martyr Saint George of Bavaria. Instit. 1729.	140
3. ————— of Saint Hubert of the Dutchy of Juliers. Instituted 1444.	147

4. Of the Order of the Palatin Lion. Instit. 1768.	page 154
5. ————— of Saint Rupert of Salzburg. Instituted 1701.	158

SECTION VI.

DUCAL AND PRINCELY ORDERS.

1. Of the Order of the golden Fleece. Instituted 1429.	161
2. ————— of Saint Stephen of Tuscany, or Saint Stephen Pope and Martyr. Instituted 1561.	179
3. ————— of the white Falcon of Saxe-Weimar. Instituted 1732.	182
4. ————— of the happy Alliance of Saxe-Hildburghausen. Instituted 1749.	205
5. ————— of Saint Anne of Holstein. Instituted 1735.	208
6. ————— of Sincerity, or of the red Eagle of Bayreuth. Instituted 1705.	219
7. ————— of the Chace of Würtemberg. Instituted 1740.	225
8. ————— of Saint Charles of Würtemberg. Instituted 1759.	228
and of Military Merit of Würtemberg. Instituted 1799.	
9. ————— of the Golden Lion of Hesse-Cassel. Instituted 1770.	254
10. ————— pour la Vertu Militaire, or Military Bravery of Hesse-Cassel. Inst. 1769.	263
11. ————— of Fidelity of Baden-Durlach. Instituted 1716.	267
12. ————— of Saint Mark of Venice.	269
13. ————— of the Golden Stole of Venice.	275

SECTION VII.

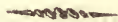
OF THE ORDERS FOR THE LADIES.

1. Of the Order of the Sary-Cross of the Empress of Germany; instituted 1688.	278
2. ————— of the Slaves to Virtue. Inst. 1662.	281
3. ————— of Saint Catherine; of the Empress of Russia. Instituted 1714.	283
4. Of the Palatine Order of Saint Elisabeth. Instituted 1766.	291

SECTION VIII.

Of the Order of the Amaranth. Instituted 1653.	303
--	-----

SECTION IV.



XI.

OF THE

MOST NOBLE ORDER

OF

THE GARTER OF ENGLAND.

Instituted A. C. 1350.



THIS Order was instituted by King EDWARD the Third in 1350. According to the opinion of every Historian, who has written on the subject, and in the estimation of the people of all Countries, it is universally considered as preferable to any other existing in the world.

The Badge, is an oval Medallion of Gold, upon which is Saint GEORGE on Horseback, in gold armour, holding a lance in

his right hand, and in the act of striking the Dragon. On the outside is a blue enamelled gold circle. This, is in the form of a Garter, with a gold buckle, and thereon, appears the Motto,

Honi soit, qui mal y pense!

This *Badge*, the Knights wear suspended from a plain broad dark blue, or mazarine coloured ribbon; which is worn scarf-wise over the left shoulder. From the reign of EDWARD the III. it was worn with a rich collar of Gold and Jewels; until, for daily usage, King JAMES the First substituted a ribbon. * This, 'till the reign of King CHARLES the Second was pale blue; it was watered, and worn pendant from the neck. His Majesty adopted the present colour out of compliment to the celebrated and beautiful HORTENSIA MANCINI DUCHESS of

* For the information, touching this matter, we were long since indebted to the late right honourable General Sir JOHN IRWIN, K. B. who was formerly Governor of Gibraltar, and afterwards Commander in Chief in Ireland, and a privy-Counsellor in that Kingdom.

Note of the Editor.

MAZARINE: who visited England during his reign, and whose favorite colour this was.

His Majesty's Son, the first * Duke of Richmond, was the first Knight, who wore

* "His Grace was elected, on April 7. 1681. a Knight-
"Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter,
"and installed at Windsor on the 20th of the same
"Month. At that time, and formerly, as pictures shew,
"the Knights of the Garter wore the blue ribbon round
"the neck, with the George appendant on the Breast:
"but the Duke's Mother having, some time after his
"Installation, introduced him to the King, with his
"ribbon over his left shoulder, and the George
"appendant on the right side, His Majesty was so
"pleased with the conceit, that he commanded all the
"Knights-Companions of the Order to wear it the
"same way."

*See COLINS's Peerage vol. 1. p. 184. of the
last and completest Edition of 1779.*

The alteration of the colour of the ribbon, and of the mode, as to the manner of its being worn, are two very remarkable circumstances, with regard to this Order. It was instituted by the Conqueror of CRECY and PORTIERS, in the 14th Century, to unite his Nobles and Knights against their Gallic foes, and to assist him in subduing a Kingdom, the succession to which, in right of his Mother, he considered as having devolved to him: and in the 17th, two French Ladies, of rare

the ribbon according to the present fashion. When a boy, his mother the Duchess of Portsmouth had one day so equipped him with it, which his Majesty observing, he ordered that henceforward, all the Knights should wear it in the same manner. On days of solemnity they must wear this Badge upon their Breasts, pendant from the middle of the Collar.* This Collar must always be of Gold and must weigh exactly 52 Ounces. It consists of two different links alternately combined together: on the first is a red Rose in enamel, which is surrounded with a blue enamelled Garter,

beauty, and the most alluring accomplishments, by their elegant taste, and the power of their charms, induced King CHARLES the Second, to change the colour of the ribbon of the Order, and the manner of wearing it. Thus, as to a matter of Knightly Gallantry, was France at last—"revenged of Edward's arms."

Note of the Editor.

* The collar, which weighs thirty Ounces troy, of Gold, was introduced by HENRY VIII, and contains twenty-six Garters enamelled, and as many knots, alluding to the Sovereign of the Order, and his twenty-five Companions.

See CLARK's Hist. pag. 24. Vol. 1.

upon which appears the Motto, in letters of Gold. The second link is the same in every respect; save that the Rose in the Center, is of white enamel. These links are united with *Lacs d'Amour*, or, true-Lovers Knots, and from the middle of the Collar, is suspended the Effigy of Saint GEORGE, as already described, in the account given of the Orders of Saint CONSTANTINE, and Saint ANDREW of Russia. This Badge is frequently beset with Diamonds, and is sometimes intirely composed of precious Stones.

The Dress of this Order, consists of small cloaths after the antique fashion, and as they were generally worn in the reign of HENRY the VIII. they are of white and Silver tissue. The Stockings, are of white Silk, and must be very long. They are worn with one Garter only, since it is from that Emblem, or Symbol, that the Order derives its well known Name. This Garter is of a dark blue colour, and the Motto is embroidered thereon, in letters of Gold. The Knights are obliged to wear the same every day, below the left Knee. The Surcoat, is

of Crimson Velvet, lined with white Silk, or Satin: it descends as low as the Calf, and over it, is worn a Belt, or Girdle of the same stuff and colour. Above this, they wear a very long and ample mantle of dark blue Velvet, lined with white; it is tied round the neck with two long and thick Cords of white Silk and Gold intermixed. These, on account of their length, are tied together, that they may be worn with greater conveniency.

Above this mantle the Knights wear an Hood of Crimson Velvet, which hangs down behind. Upon the left side of their mantles and upper Garments, they wear an eight pointed Star, richly embroidered, in Silver; the four central rays of which are longer than the four others. In the center of this Star is the red Cross of Saint GEORGE, and between the points are beams of Silver. It is surrounded with a small Garter of dark blue Velvet, on which is embroidered the Motto, in letters of Gold. This Distinction was added by King CHARLES the First.

The Hat is rather high, with a narrow brim. It is of black Velvet, and is adorned

with a Band, or Girdle of precious Stones, and with Plumes of black and Ostrich feathers.

Lastly; it is to be observed, that his Majesty, in Quality of Grand-Master wears a Shoulder Belt of Crimson Velvet, which is suspended from the right Shoulder to the left side.

This celebrated and renowned Order has its own Officers. The Bishop of Winchester is always the Prelate of the Order. This was a compliment paid by the Founder to that distinguished Prelate and favourer of learning, WILLIAM of WICKHAM, who was his Architect, and who, by the command of that King, built the Castle of Windsor, and the Chapel of Saint George, as they stand to this day. The Bishop of Salisbury is always the Chancellor. See Till the reign of King CHARLES the Second, this dignity was conferred on a Layman. By annexing the same to the See of Salisbury, it is probable that His Majesty meant thereby to more strongly commemorate the circumstance which gave rise to the institution of the Order.

The Dean of Windsor is always the Registrar of the Order. The Garter-Principal

King at Arms, and the Usher of the Black Rod, are the only two Secular Officers attached thereto. They are charged to superintend and regulate all functions and Ceremonies of Solemnity which relate to the creation, or installation of the Knights.

The Chapter ought to be held every year on the 23d of April, (being the Feast-day of the Order) in the Chapel of the Castle of Windsor, since it was built by King EDWARD the III. for that purpose. * The

* The Order of the Garter is composed of twenty-six Knights. In this number, the Princes of the Blood are not included. His present Majesty, was pleased to make that alteration, which, so far as relates to its original composition, is the only innovation it has undergone, since the aera of its foundation. This Order is conferred only upon Sovereign Princes, and upon the English Nobility of the highest distinction. Several *Emperors of Germany, Kings of France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Scotland, Naples, Poland, Arragon, and Prussia*, besides many *Electors, Princes and Dukes*, as the *Palatin, Brandenburg, Orange, Brunswic, Württemberg, Hesse-Cassel, Burgundy, Urbino, Holstein, Guelderland, Holland, Milan, Savoy, Saxony and Ferrara*, have been installed Knights of this Order.

Note of the Editor.

nomination of the Knights appertains solely to His Majesty.

The Fees of honour paid at the time of creation and installation, amount to the fixed sum of eight hundred Guineas. It is said, King CHARLES the Second established it so, for ever.



XII.

OF THE MOST ANCIENT ORDER

OF

THE THISTLE OF SCOTLAND,

Instituted A. C. 1540. renewed 1703.

This Order was instituted by King *James* the Vth of Scotland in 1540. From that Period, instead of flourishing, it decayed gradually. In 1703, it was renewed by Her *Majesty Queen ANNE*.

This is an Order especially destined for the Nobility of Scotland: nevertheless, one Ribbon is generally given to a Prince of the Blood-Royal, and two, to so many British Noblemen, of the first Distinction. It ranks immediately after the Garter, and is not inferior to it in any point, save that of Antiquity. *

* The Order of Saint Andrew of the Thistle, is certainly very ancient. There are Authors who affirm, that when ACHAIUS King of Scotland, contracted an Alliance with the Emperor CHARLE-MAGNE, he took for Device the Thistle and the Rue, with this Motto

The Badge is a Medallion of Gold, upon which is enamelled the Effigy of *Saint ANDREW* in a blue garment, holding a *Burgundian*, or *Saint Andrew's Cross*, of white enamel. He is surrounded with a *Glory*.

The Knights wear this Badge suspended from a broad plain green* Ribbon, which is worn Scarf-wise over the left Shoulder.

"Il defend ma Defense"! and that soon after he founded this Order, in Memory of the above Transaction. Some there are, who attribute its original Establishment to *JAMES IVth*, and pretend that this King put his Order under the Protection of *Saint Andrew*, after the Example of *John Duke of BURGUNDY*, who had chosen the *same Apostle* as the protector of the *Golden Fleece*. But this Conjecture is not less false than ill founded, Since it was not *John Sans-Peur Duke of Burgundy* who instituted that Order; but *Philip le Bon*, his Son, who was the third Duke of the Dynasty of *Valois Dukes of Burgundy*. Others maintain, that *King James* only renewed it.

Note of the Editor.

* "According to the Statutes of *King James II* the "Knights-Brethren on their daily apparel, were to "wear the before mentioned Image of *Saint Andrew*, "appendant to a blue watered tabby Ribbon, which by "Queen Anne in 1703, was changed to green, as now "worn."

See CLARK's Hist. p. 132. vol. 1.

On the left side of their upper Garments, they wear an eight pointed Star,, embroidered in Silver. The four Central Rays of this Star are sharp pointed, the four angular, are squared, so as to form a Burgundian, or Saint Andrew's Cross. In the middle is a Gold Shield, upon which is embroidered a green Thistle, surrounded with Leaves, and Bearing a blue flower; around the whole is a circle of green Velvet, upon which the Motto

Nemo me impune Lacessit.

appears embroidered in Gold Letters.

The Collar which the Knights of St. Andrew wear upon the day of their Grand Feast and other extraordinary Oecasions, is made of Gold, consisting of Thistles, and Sprigs of Rue enamelled Vert (being the two ancient Symbols of the Scots and Picts) appendant to which is the image of St. Andrew irradiated, bearing before him, the Cross of his martyrdom.

As our Documents are not so numerous and authentic, touching the Orders of Great Britain, as those with which M. Eichler was, and we ourselves have been favoured,

respecting many which flourish on the Continent; we shall therefore take the Liberty of giving the following interesting Extracts from Mr. Clark—Should that Gentlemen ever favour the public with a new Edition of his Book, any Information, he may derive from ours, is perfectly at his disposal. He is most heartily welcome to it.

Et hanc veniam petimusque, damusque vicissim!

“As to the Original of this Ancient Order,
 “John Lesly Bishop of Ross, in his History
 “of Scotland, says, it took its beginning
 “from a bright Cross in the Heavens, in
 “from like that whereon St. Andrew the
 “Apostle suffered martyrdom: which ap-
 “peared to *Achaius* King of Scots, and
 “*Hungus* King of the Picts, the night before
 “the battle was fought betwixt them and
 “*Athelstane* King of England, as they were
 “on their Knees at prayer: when St. Andrew
 “their tutelary Saint, is said also to have
 “appeared, and promised to these Kings
 “that they should always be victorious
 “when that Sign appeared. And the next
 “Day these Kings prevailing over King
 “*Athelstane* in battle, they went in Solemn

“procession, barefooted to the Kirk of St.
 “Andrew, to return Thanks to God and his
 “Apostle, for their Victory; vowing that
 “they and their posterity would ever bear
 “the figure of that Cross in their Ensigns
 “and banners. The place where this battle
 “was fought retains to this day the Name
 “of Athelstane’s Ford in Northumberland.”

“About the time of the reformation this
 “Order was scarcely used; the Knights
 “then being so very Zealous for the reformed
 “Religion, that they left their Order, and it
 “was not resumed till the reign of King
 “James VIth, who created eight Knights,
 “and for their better regulation signed a
 “body of Statutes, and appointed the royal
 “chapel at Holyrood House, to be the
 “Chapel of this Order, as it still continues,
 “(and by his Direction it was repaired,
 “having a fine Organ, with the Sovereign
 “and Knights-brethren stalls, and their
 “respective banners hung over them) but
 “in 1688, the misfortunes of his reign pre-
 “venting his completing that noble Design,
 “it lay dormant till her late Majesty Queen
 “Anne, was pleased to sign another body

“of Statutes, whereby it was restored to its
“ancient magnificence.”

See CLARK's *Hist.* pag. 123 124 Vol. 1.

Mr. Clark quotes Nisbet's Systems of Heraldry, vol. 2. p. 125. In Proof of this Order's being renewed by King James the Second, on the 6th of June 1687, and we are of that Opinion; since we have seen, an Original Picture of the late Prince Charles-Edward Stuart, painted at Rome, in which he is represented, with the Order of the Thistle, as prescribed by the Statutes of King James the Second. It is not at all probable that this Prince would have so worn it, in consequence of the last renewal effectuated by Queen Anne, and which took place on the 31. of December 1703.

“James the Fifth King of Scotland in
“1534, received the Order of the Golden
“Fleece from the Emperor Charles the V, as
“also that of St. Michael from Francis I King
“of France in 1535, and that of the Garter
“in 1536. From Henry VIII King of Eng-
“land: and in Memory of these Orders re-
“ceived, Keeping open Court, he solemnized
“the several feasts of St. Andrew, the Gol-

“den Fleece, St. Michael, and St. George of
 “England: and that the several Princes
 “might know how much he honoured their
 “Orders, he set the Arms of the Princes
 “(circled with their Orders) over the Gate of
 “his Palace at Linlithgow, together with
 “the Order of St. Andrew.”

CLARK'S *Hist.* p. 123. V. I.

The Order of the Thistle, is of undoubted Antiquity, and is one of the most Noble in Europe. Save three Ribbons, which are reserved for a Prince of the Blood, and two English Noblemen, it is a national Decoration, which centers in a few of the powerful and opulent Families of North Britain. Since its revival in 1637, it has never been conferred upon any Nobleman under the Degree of an Earl; except in the Instance of the late Lord Viscount Stormont, (who was Nephew to Lord Chief—Justice Mansfield) and upon the late Lord Cathcart; a Nobleman, whose Talents and Virtues were great and unblemished, and whose Abilities were ever exerted in the Service of the united Kingdoms.

XIII.
OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER
OF
THE BATH

Instituted A. C. 1399. and revived A. C. 1725.



KING HENRY the IVth * instituted this Order in 1399, soon after his Accession to the Throne, to which he succeeded on the 29th of September of the same year. During

* The Order of the Bath was instituted by Richard III who established it as a Military Order. This Name was conferred upon it, as the Knights were obliged to bathe themselves before they could receive the Golden Spurs. The Authors of the "Dictionnaire Historique p. 47. vol. premier", tell us, that this King created four Knights, when on the point of visiting Ireland, and that his Successor, Henry IV, upon his Coronation, created Forty-Six. At first, they wore an embroidered Shield of Sky blue silk on their upper Apparel. It was charged with three Crowns proper, the whole surrounded with this Motto—*Trois en un*. Some say this alluded to the three Theological Virtues, FAITH—HOPE—and CHARITY: others—to the HOLY TRINITY.

Note of the Editor.

the following reigns; it declined, owing to the Wars which so long troubled the Kingdom, under the rival Houses of York and Lancaster. From the Period of its first institution it had been frequently conferred on Persons of Rank, especially on the Coronations, or Marriages of Kings; on the Births of Princes of Wales; or upon their being created Knights, according to the fashion of the old times. But it was never established on a solid foundation, until it pleased His Majesty, King GEORGE the First, to renew and institute it, according to the form, at present subsisting.

The Duke of Montague was named Grand-Master, (since his Death, that Dignity has been reunited to the Crown) and thirty-six Knights were installed with much Solemnity, in the Chapel of King HENRY the Seventh.

The Badge, is a Medallion of Gold of an oval form, in the center of which are three Regal Crowns united together: and they are surrounded with a Circle, on which the Motto of the Order, *Tria Juncta in Uno*, appears upon a ground of red Enamel.

This Badge is worn by the Knights, suspended from a plain, broad rich Red Ribbon, which is worn scarf-wise over the right Shoulder. The Knights likewise wear a Star embroidered upon their upper Garments; it is of Silver, and is composed of eight rays, of which the four Central are longer than the four Angular ones. In the middle, is a Crimson Shield, on which are embroidered the Crowns, as already mentioned. This is surrounded with a Circle of red Velvet, on which the Motto is embroidered in Letters of gold.

The Dress of Ceremony, is a Surcoat of Crimson lined and turned up with white. On Solemn Festivals; such as Installations, or Coronations; the Knights wear a red Mantle over this: it is lined with white, and is fixed on with rich Gold tassels. On the left side of this Mantle is embroidered the Star. The small Cloaths, Vest, and Stockings are white: the two former of Satin. The Shoes are of white Leather; the Spurs are of Gold; and the Hat, somewhat high crowned, is adorned with a plume of white Feathers.

The collar of this Order, is composed of nine Imperial Crowns of Gold, and eight gold Roses and Thistles, issuing from a gold scepter, enamelled in proper colours, linked together with seventeen gold Knots enamelled white; to the center Knot is pendant the Badge of the Order, viz. a Rose issuing from the dexter side of the Scepter, and a Thistle from the sinister; all between three Imperial Crowns, placed within the Motto of the Order: "*Tria juncta in Uno.*" The whole of pure Gold.

The learned *Redius* gives a long and elaborate History of this Order, in which he enters into very particular details respecting its antiquity, and likewise touching the ceremonies which have been observed previous to, and after the installation of the Knights.

Schoonebeck, and others, maintain, that its origin ought not to be attributed to King HENRY the IV. They assert, that it existed long before the reign of that Prince, and that Knights of the Bath had been so created, both in France, Italy, and other Countries.

Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites!

Since the accession of his present Majesty, GEORGE the III. to the Throne, it has become much more illustrious than at any other Epoch. The Names of an ELLIOT, and a NELSON, associated together in the Annals of this most Honourable Body, will ever reflect the highest Lustre on the Monarch who conferred it, on the Nation which produced two such *Heroes*, and on the Order, into which they were incorporated.

This Order, may be considered as an Order of Merit. Composed of thirty-six Companions, it is, almost equally distributed amongst, or conferred upon the most deserving Members of the Diplomatic Corps: General-Officers, who have served with reputation: and naval-Commanders, whose valour and achievements, independent of Court Intrigue, Ministerial favour, or Parliamentary Preponderance, have obtained for them, this mark of Sovereign beneficence. Renewed by King GEORGE the Ist, in consequence of the judicious advice of Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, it is now, in very high estimation. It is with singular satisfaction, we have united together the Names of

ELLIOT and NELSON: nor can we pass over in silence, those of the late Lord DOVER, of the late Right Honourable Sir Robert MURRAY KEITH, and of the Right Honourable Sir William HAMILTON, who, during the present reign, have shone with refulgent Splendour, in the Diplomatic Career. To the latter—the liberal arts; the profound sciences; the Belles-Lettres; the British Empire, for his services; his Countrymen and Foreigners, of all descriptions, for his Politeness and unremitted hospitality: are, and will be, under eternal obligations. To this great Man, to this wise and able Minister (worthy of being classed with the *Dossats* and *Walsinghams*, of a former age) England is much indebted, for his judicious negociations, at the Court of Naples, during an Embassy of seven and thirty years; the last nine of which, were not less eventful, than of a nature to require cool judgement, consummate dexterity, and intrepid courage, on the part of the Negotiator. The manner in which a generous Nation has requited Sir William HAMILTON, is an evident and unequivocal proof of the

high and just value she sets upon his long and faithful services. The Boon, is not equal to the deserts of the receiver. Although illiberally glanced at, in a certain Senate, it is confirmed to Sir William HAMILTON by the unanimous suffrages of the dispassionate part of all Europe. We say of "*all Europe.*" For so long as that Gentleman filled that honourable Post, his benevolent exertions extended to every Nation. Notwithstanding this mission was of so considerable duration, Sir William HAMILTON constantly enjoyed the Confidence, the Friendship, and the Affection of their Sicilian Majesties. He was esteemed and venerated by the Nobility, and respected and adored by all Classes, throughout the Kingdom. His Countrymen who visited that Capital, could not avoid entertaining a due and proper Sense of his Kindness and Urbanity. The arts in England, are likewise proportionately indebted to Sir William HAMILTON. To him, that Country owes her grateful thanks, for the inestimable collection of Etruscan Vases, which, progressively, have formed a taste, unknown

before in that Island. In 1788, the Editor of this Work, in Company with the Marquis of LORN, M. de SAUSSURE of Lausanne, and two English Gentlemen, visited the gallery at Florence. One of the latter, observing an Etruscan Vase in an Apartment, exclaimed—"there!—there is one of those "old pots and pans, for a collection of "which our *wise* Parliament, gave 14000 "pound to Sir William HAMILTON!"—"Truely Sir!" replied the Superintendant of the gallery, "your Parliament was very "*wise* indeed, in making such an acquisition. Every branch of your Manufactures, has benefited thereby. You have "acquired, and made as it were your own, "a Gousto with regard to ornaments, "such as hath spread its influence over "every article, which can, or does contribute, to the Necessities, or luxuries of "life: and of which, comparatively speaking, you, to a certain degree, were "ignorant before. What would Wedgewood "—Clay of Birmingham—your Paper-Manufactories, your Artists, and your Artisans, in a thousand various lines, have

“been, without that Collection? — For
 “every pound paid to your discerning and
 “judicious Minister at Naples, Wedgewood’s
 “Manufactory *alone*, has repaid the Nation
 “in the Proportion of 1000, for each pound
 “Sterling!” — This, is unbought praise. I
 know not, nor am I connected with Sir
 William HAMILTON: *but, I have lived long*
in Italy: and no one could reside long in
 that Country, and hold any other Language.
 As to all other points; what POPE said of
 himself, with respect to the virtuous Sir
 John BARNARD Lord-Mayor of London;
 and to the worthy Man of Ross; I with
 equal justice, can apply to myself, re-
 specting Sir William HAMILTON.

The Fees of Honour paid by the Knights
 of this Order at the time of their creation
 and installation, amount to the fixed
 Sum of one thousand Guineas.

XIV.

OF THE

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER

OF

SAINT PATRIC.

Instituted A. C. 1783.



ON the 26th of January 1802. the Editor of this Work addressed the following Letter to the King at Arms of this Order.

“SIR,

“Having undertaken to present the
“Public with an History of all the Orders
“of Knighthood, which exist at present in
“Europe, I beg of you *therefore* to give me
“*all* possible Information relative to the
“one, of which you are so principal an
“Officer. I wish, Sir, to have an exact Re-
“lation of the causes to which the Insti-
“tution of the Order of Saint PATRIC, owes
“its origin; and shall be glad to be inform-
“ed of the precise Date of its being esta-
“blished. To this, I shall be much obliged
“to you, if you will add a faithful de-

“scription of the Badge—of the Colour of
“the Ribbon—and of the Form of the Star;
“and likewise an account of the manner,
“in which the Insignia are usually worn.
“Of how many Knights does the Order con-
“sist- Are they of one, or more Classes?—
“Is the number limited, or unlimited?—
“And what are the Proofs necessary for a
“Nobleman to produce, upon the Sovereign’s
“nominating him to that Honour?”

“If Sir, to these details you can add
“any interesting Facts, or historical anec-
“dotes, which are of such a nature as may
“illustrate the Subject, I shall be indeed
“very much indebted to you. Above all,
“Sir, let me request of you to give me as
“speedy and as exact an answer as pos-
“sible: the first Part of my Work is already
“prepared for the Press, and by your kind
“assistance, I flatter myself to be soon in
“a State of completing the second. When
“the whole Work is printed and published,
“I shall then, Sir, with your permission,
“have the Honour of sending you a Copy:
“in the mean-time I have that of sub-

“scribing myself with the most perfect
“Respect, and with the utmost Consi-
“deration,”

“Sir,”

“your very obedient Servant,”

“Sir Chichester Fortescue, Knight

“Ulster King at Arms, Dublin.”

This Letter having remained unanswered, the Editor has to lament that he cannot give an historical account of *This Order*.—Compilations extracted from News-Papers, or Magazines, are not the Materials he has been accustomed to employ in the Fabrication of this little historical edifice, which he has constructed for the Information and Amusement of a learned and polished Empire.



XV.

OF THE ORDER OF CHRIST

OF

PORTUGAL.

Instituted A. C. 1519.

This Order* owes its Origin to that of the Knights - Templars. Immediately upon

* According to the most accurate Historians, and best Authorities, The Military Order of CHRIST, was founded by DIONISIUS King of Portugal, about the year 1318. to encourage His Nobles to act vigorously against the Moors. Two years afterwards, it was confirmed, by POPE JOHN XXII. His Holiness gave to the Knights the Rule of St. Benedict, and POPE ALEXANDER VI. permitted them to marry. It was ordained by their Statutes, that they should be clothed in Black, and that they should wear upon the Breast a Red Patriarchal Cross, Charged with a Cross-Argent. This Cross was then assumed as the Arms of the Order. DON GILES MARTINEZ was the first Grand-Master. The first Establishment of the Knights, was at CASTRO-MARINO, where they had a Hostel: but afterwards they fixed the Seat of the Order at Tomar, as being more in the Neighbourhood of the Infidels, who then occupied the Provinces of Andalusia and Estremadura.

Note of the Editor.

their suppression, their Estates were given to this Equestrian Militia, whose especial Duty it was, to wage continual War against the Moors.

The Spanish Historians tell us, that the Knights possess upwards of four hundred and fifty four Commanderies; and likewise the Ecclesiastical Tythes of all the Lands and Countries, which are Subject to the Crown of Portugal: even of those which are situated in the two Indies.

The Knights do not advance to a Commandery, until they have given Proofs of their Military prowess and Valour, in those Fortresses which Portugal retains on the Africain Coast. The Chief Seat of the Order, is at Tomar: a City nearly equidistant from Lisbon and Coimbra,

The Badge, is a four pointed red Cross, and therein, is a white one. This the Knights wear suspended from a triple Gold Chain, which hangs round the Neck, and in such wise that the Cross is in the middle. They likewise wear a long, and ample black Mantle, turned up with Ermine, and thereon appears the red Cross, as above mentioned.

On account of the immense riches possessed by this Order, His most faithful Majesty is perpetual Grand-Master. The Motto of the Order is—

CHRISTIANA * MILITIA.

* Some Historians are of Opinion, that DIONYSIUS King of Portugal was the Founder of this Order. He is said to have instituted it in 1317. as the means of obtaining more effectual Succours from the Nobles of that Kingdom, in his wars against the Moors. It acquired great wealth, and was long under the administration of a Grand-Master, who was nominated by the Knights Companions. In 1522. Pope Adrian the VIth bestowed that Dignity upon John the Third, and his Posterity, Kings of Portugal. According to the Statutes, the Knights are obliged to prove, at least, four degrees of Hereditary Nobility. Nevertheless, there are instances of persons who have obtained this Honour, and that without furnishing those Proofs, which the Statutes declare to be essential. Of the Cross of this Order, we have given a description. It remains only for us to add, that the Badge is worn round the Neck, suspended from a broad red Ribbon. The Collar is worn upon Occasions of Ceremony, or Gala Days.

Note of the Editor.

XVI.
OF THE ORDER OF AVIS
OF
PORTUGAL.

Instituted A. C. 1147.

During* the Siege of Lisbon, against the Moors in 1147. DON FERDINAND de MON-

* This Military Order of Portugal, was established by King Alphonsus I. who (from a Conviction that he could not have taken the City of *Evora* from the Moors, had he not received supernatural Succour from the *Holy Virgin*) gave the wardenship of it to those Knights who had signalised themselves under the Name of, "the "Brothers of *Evora*". Sometime after they elected DON FERDINAND de MONTEVEIRO for their Grand-Master, and received the Rule of the Cistercians. JOHN CIVITA, Abbot of the Cistercians, in 1162, drew up particular Constitutions, or Statutes, for their Government; and in 1204. Pope Innocent IVth formally approved the Order, which was called Avis, from the Castle which SANCHE 1st gave the Knights, with several other Places, as a Recompence for the important Services, which they had done him upon every occasion. They once wore the Habit of the Cistercians, and bore a Green Cross formed of four fleurs-de-Lis upon a Golden Field,

TEYRO, and the Troops under his Command, displayed such extraordinary Courage and

and on the chief point of this Cross, were two Birds fronting each other. This was an Allusion to the Latin word *Avis*, which signifies a Bird. DON RODRIGUEZ GARCIA di ASSA, Grand-Master of the Order of *Calatrava* in Spain, with the Consent of his Knights, gave to those of the Order of *Avis* many Places which they possessed in *Portugal*; and this generous Conduct obliged the latter (who where desirous of manifesting their gratitude for such Benefits) to unite themselves more strictly with the former, in submitting to the Order of *Calatrava*. At length, under their Grand-Master *John* of *Portugal*, they absolutely refused to recognise the Spanish Order. This Prince was the natural Son of PETER, surnamed *The Justiciary*; and after the death of his Brother FERDINAND, which happened in 1385. He was placed on the throne in prejudice to *Beatrice*, only Daughter of the deceased King, who was married to JOHN I. King of Castile. This King of *Portugal* acquired and merited the August Name of *Father of his Country*. In 1387. POPE URBAN VIth dispensed him from his religious Vows, as Grand-Master of this order. By *Philippa* his Consort, Daughter of *John* of *Ghent*, Duhe of LANCASTER, amongst other Children, he had a Son named FERDINAND, who was elected Grand-Master of the Order of *Avis*, and who in 1443. died an Hostage in the Hands of the Saracens.

Note of the Editor.

Bravery, as to induce his Brother ALPHONSUS, who was the first King of Portugal, to institute this Order, as a Proof of his Satisfaction; and to confer upon DON FERDINAND, the Dignity of Grand-Master.

The Knights were commanded to observe the Rules of Saint Benedict; and they were obliged to take the Vows of Chastity and Obedience, and especially to maintain the Catholic faith, and defend their Country against the Moors.

After the institution of this Order, some years elapsed before the Knights were induced to change its original Denomination. As they possessed no Place which could be considered as the Seat of their Order, they adhered to the Name of, THE NEW MILITIA, by which, they were popularly distinguished, on their first Institution.

In 1166. the Knights having conquered EVORA, the King granted to them the Palace, which was in that city, and ordained, that henceforward they should derive their Title from this place. The Crown of Portugal, however, having resolved to build a Fortress in the Country of SANTARA, such

as might be capable of serving as a Strong-Hold against the Moors; the King thought proper to exchange the same with the Knights of Evora, for the Palace he had already given to their Order. Thereupon the Grand-Master, accompanied by a Deputation of the Knights went thither to take a View thereof. According to the narration given by RODERIC MENDEZ de SILVA, the Grand-Master is said to have perceived two Eagles perched upon an Oak Tree: this they considered as an auspicious omen: and in consequence thereof, they gave the Name of Avis, to that Part of the Country in which the Prodigy was first beheld.

In 1184. They built an important Fortress on that Spot; and thence-forward, from the Place, They styled themselves, Knights of the Order of Avis.

The Uniform of this Order is black. It is made up in the Spanish fashion, and over all is worn a short white Mantle; on the left Side of which, appears the Cross, in green embroidery, with a small border of Gold. This Dress was assigned to the Order

by King ALPHONSUS, and it has never undergone the smallest alteration.

The Cross is in the form of four fleurs de Lis, joined together at the lower extremities; and the Knights constantly wear a white enamelled Gold Cross, of a form similar to that on their Mantles. It is worn about the Neck, or from the button hole of their upper Garment, and is suspended from a rich green watered Ribbon, of the breadth of two fingers.

When Portugal was united to the Kingdom of Spain, this Order during that Period, was incorporated with that of Calatrava: but upon their being separated, in the seventeenth Century, it once more, became a distinct and independant Order, and under the Grand-Mastership of his Majesty, has so remained to this Day.

Upon the first institution, the Knights possessed a power of electing a new Grand-Master, when that Dignity was vacant. It was necessary he should be a Member of their own Body, and be chosen in a General Assembly, or Chapter of the whole Order. Twenty Grand-Masters, were in

Succession so elected. The Pope afterwards interposing his Authority, Six Princes of the Blood, were successively nominated to fill this Dignity; but in 1521. John the Third, King of Portugal, annexed the Grand-Mastership to the Crown of that Kingdom, and ordained that it should remain so united for ever. *

* An ingenious writer, who has given a very detailed History of the many Religious and Knightly Orders, which formerly existed in the Spanish and Portuguese Monarchies; ascribes the Institution of this, to Alphonso-Henriquez King of Portugal. "We are assured, that he "founded the same in 1147. to celebrate a Victory he "had gained over the Moors. This victory, it seems, "was followed by the capture of Evora, (as mentioned "in the foregoing pages) Until the year 1213. it was "a free chapteral Order: but it then was compelled to "recognise the Superior power of the Military Order "of Calatrava, which at that Epoch, was governed by "DON RODERIGO GARCIA DI ASSA, who was invested "with the Authority of Grand-Master. It continued in "this subordinate state, until the election of DON JUAN "of Portugal, the seventh Grand-Master; when this "Prince, (having deposed his brothers, and despoiled "them of the Crown) thought fit to separate this Order, "from one dependant upon the Spanish Monarchs, and "to annex it to the Regal Dignity." We by no means agree with this Author.

Note of the Editor.

XVII.
OF THE ROYAL ORDER
OF
THE SERAPHIM OF SWEDEN.

Instituted 1334. First renewed in 1656, and
finally 1748.

MAGNUS the Third, * King of Sweden, instituted this Order in 1334. The Badge, consists of an eight pointed white enamelled Cross of Gold; in the four principal angles,

* The Annals of Sweden affirm, that this Order was instituted in the year 1334. by MAGNUS the Second; he having besieged and taken Upsal, the Seat of a learned University, and of the Archiepiscopal See of that Kingdom. From the Aera of its Foundation, until the establishment of the Confession of Augsbourg, by GUSTAVUS VASA, its state was prosperous. It then, save during a short interval (the reign of CHARLES the Xth) became dormant; and so remained until the year 1748, when in the month of February, it was renewed by FREDERIC the first, King of Sweden, and Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; and as regulated by his Statutes, it is now the Sovereign Order of Sweden.

Note of the Editor.

are disposed eight Seraphim in carnation-coloured enamel. In the center of this Cross, is a blue enamelled Shield, on which appear the initials of the name of JESUS—J. H. S. in Letters of Gold: and the passion nails in black enamel, are inserted between.

This Cross is suspended from a rich, broad, Sky blue, watered Ribbon, which is worn scarf-wise, over the right Shoulder. On occasions of Solemnity, the Knights wear a double gold chain, composed of gold Seraphim, and Patriarchal Crosses of Gold, enamelled with a bright carnation colour, disposed alternately. From the middle of this collar hangs the Grand-Cross; and upon the mantle is worn the Star, which in all respects is the same as the Cross of the Order. It is embroidered in Silver.

The Habit of Ceremony, consists of a white Satin Dress bordered with black Silk lace. It is made after the Spanish fashion: and above the whole, is worn a short white Satin mantle, lined with black, and bordered with a deep black silk lace.

The Hat, is of black Velvet: it is round with a narrow Brim; and on the left side

it is adorned with two large white Ostrich Feathers. The Motto of the Order is:

Jesus Hominum Salvator!

This Order is conferred only on Princes of the Blood; on the Nobility of the highest Rank, in the Swedish dominions; and on such Sovereigns as are related to, or in Alliance with the Crown of that Kingdom.

Such is the account given by M. *Eichler* of the Order of the Seraphim. To this we shall add, what appears to us more positive and authentic. Namely, the original Documents, respecting the first Renewal, as preserved by M. *Archenholtz*, in his rare, and curious Memoirs of CHRISTINA Queen of Sweden.

A Work, of which the Great *Gibbon* has pronounced an Eulogium, in the Relation he has given of his own Studies: and that in the most energetic and most eloquent Language.

OF THE ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD

OF THE

NAME OF JESUS.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS * by the grace of God King of Sweden, of the Goths and Vandals, great Prince of Finlande, etc.

As there is nothing more great nor more elevated amongst Men, than the dignity of Royal Majesty, so likewise is there nothing more thorny, nor more difficult than for a Monarch to acquit himself worthily of the Duties of Royalty; the prudence of Princes being of itself too feeble

* This Prince was the only Son of JOHN-CASIMIR Prince Palatin, of the Branch of Deux-Ponts, and of the Princess CATHERINE, the only Sister of the Great GUSTAVUS-ADOLPHUS. Upon the abdication of Queen CHRISTINA, in 1654, he succeeded to the Throne of Sweden, by the Title of CHARLES the X. He was the Father of CHARLES the XI. and the Grand-Father of CHARLES the XII. and of the Princess ULRICA-ELEONORA, who dying without Issue, in her became extinct this branch of the Palatin-Family. She was married to FREDERIC Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel and King of Sweden, the paternal Great-Uncle, to the Reigning Landgrave.

Note of the Editor.

to govern their People according to justice, of which they are the dispensers on the part of God. We ought to acknowledge, that just and equitable Kings, are the pure works of that divine Majesty, of whom in fact, they are the living Images upon the Earth.

This Truth has been confirmed by the Examples which we have of so many Potentates, who have signalised their Reigns by their Virtues; but particularly in the Persons of those illustrious Princes of the Royal House of VASA, whose diadem has descended unto us. It is not without confusion that we see ourselves elevated upon the same Throne, with Qualities so inferior to those with which they were endowed, and which have rendered their Reigns so celebrated throughout all Nations. In this Sentiment, and daring not to presume any thing of ourselves; we have judged that we cannot undertake any thing more advantageous for our People, nor more glorious to the Reputation of our Crown, than to walk in the Footsteps of these great Men, and to consider their laudable Actions as

the sole Rule for our own. And as they, constantly established the foundation thereof, on that Piety and Honour which they rendered to God, as the Author and the Source of all good, we should entertain a belief that we had degenerated, did we not attempt to imitate them, in a matter so essential, and the first of all others : wherefore having learnt in the ancient Chronicles of our Realm, that they in times past had instituted the Order of the Name of JESUS, which they wore, and conferred upon their most dear, most zealous and most faithful Subjects, as a mark that they did not look for the greatness and glory of their Reigns, and of their States, as forthcoming from the Prudence of their Government, nor from the Force and Puissance of their People and their Armies; but from the sovereign Virtue of that holy Name, which penetrates even to the Throne of the most high; to obtain his Grace and Illumination, to suspend his justice, to award his Choler and the Thunders of his vengeance: we have therefore resolved to revive in us the Virtue of our Forefathers; and to follow so

pious an example, by instituting, or rather re-establishing, an Order so laudable and so holy; to the end we may obtain from God, by the sacred Name of Jesus, the Wisdom of his spirit to reign over the Nations which are intrusted to us, according to the Rules of his divine Will: to incite those of our States, who occupy the places the most eminent, and who ought to serve as Examples to others, to live in that peace and union, of which our Saviour Jesus himself traced the model for us; to have continually before our Eyes the memory of our Ancestors, and to be animated one and all, with the Praise-worthy design of imitating them: in short, to the end that leaving to Posterity an eternal mark of the Piety of the Kings our Predecessors, we may at the same time leave an immortal testimony of our Gratitude towards the illustrious Royal House of VASA, from which, by the liberality of our most dear and most honoured Lady and Mother, the Queen CHRISTINA, we have received this Crown.

The Form of the Order.

To this effect, our intention is, that the Order be permanent and immutable; and that it shall remain as to form and figure, in manner following; and that without ever undergoing any alteration, change, innovation, or retrenchment, on the part of the Kings our Successors.

The Badge, shall be, a radiant Sun of Gold, the Beams of which are of burnished Gold, and the interior circle must be enamelled white. In the center of the Disk of this Sun, shall appear the Name of Jesus; the Characters of which shall be traced and embellished with Diamonds.— This Sun, in its dimensions shall altogether be equal to a Rixdollar; shall be suspended from a double collar, of which the first shall be as a Chain of Cherubim, the extremities of whose Wings shall be united with small Chains of Gold: which Collar being an ancient institution of the Kings of Sweden, our Predecessors, we will inviolably preserve the same. The second Collar shall be composed of IV. Crowns,

disposed in such a manner that they shall divide the Collar into four equal Parts, in Memory of that Crown which was ceded to us. In the middle of the Space, which shall be observable betwixt the Crowns, shall be inserted a sheaf, or Vasa; and in the intervals, the Cyphers of the four Illustrious Princes of this House, who have reigned; to wit, those of GUSTAVUS the First, of CHARLES the Ninth, of GUSTAVUS-ADOLPHUS, and of CHRISTINA: these two Collars shall be of Gold, and such Parts, as may require it shall be enamelled. To the end that the same may be a most distinguishing embellishment, this double Collar, shall form a circumference equal to a Swedish Ell: but so disposed, that the upper Part be something smaller in circumference. In the place of this Collar, (which shall be worn only on great Solemnities) the Sun shall be suspended from a watered Ribbon of Silver tissue, of the breadth of four Fingers; denoting by that Colour the Purity of Jesus, to whose Example all Christians ought to conform. The same Sun shall be made and represented in Embroidery; and be affixed

to the left side of the Cassocks, or Mantles, which are usually worn. The embroidery shall be fine and intirely of Silver, and one half quarter of an Ell in Diameter.

The Officers of the Order.

The Kings of Sweden shall be the perpetual Grand-Masters of this Order. Afterwards shall be classed the Knights; who as Princes, enjoy precedency according to the Rank they shall hold by Birth: As Senators, according to that which they hold in the Senate: and in default of the Senatorial Dignity, according to the Priority of their Reception into the said Order.

From the Body of the Knights, the Grand-Master shall name whomsoever he pleases, and shall honour him with the Dignity of Chancellor; to have the care to explain the intentions of His Majesty—to pronounce the panegyrics of the Knights—and to perform all suitable Functions in the Assemblies of the Order. From the same Corps His Majesty shall select another to be the Marshal; who in this Quality shall superintend the Ceremonies of Crea-

tion—shall convoke the Assemblies—shall place every one according to his Rank—and execute all the other Duties, which are attributed to that employment. Besides these Officers, one or two Secretaries, shall likewise be elected by the King: they shall have it in Charge to read aloud, all matters, which are deemed necessary to be made public—to Keep the Acts of this Equestrian Body, and an exact Matricular-Register of the Creation of Knights: and to do all other Matters which appertain to the employment aforesaid.

The Ceremony of the Reception of Knights.

The King and all the Knights being assembled, and His Majesty placed upon the Throne, a Knight of the Order, after having obtained the Permission of the King, shall pronounce a discourse upon the Sanctity, the Nobleness, and the Antiquity of this Equestrian Brotherhood; upon its Institution; upon the Honour which the Subjects have, to participate in such a Mark of the Affection of their Prince: and afterwards

shall recapitulate the Merits and notable Actions of the Knight-postulant; demonstrating publicly the Causes and Reasons which have induced the Grand-Master to aggregate him to this Order. This oration being terminated, the Marshal shall go and take the Postulant, and shall conduct him before His Majesty; when he shall bend one Knee on the ground, upon a Cushion prepared for that purpose. Then the Chancellor and one of the Secretaries advancing towards His Majesty's left Hand, the Secretary, by Command of the Chancellor, shall read the Rules and Statutes: after which the Chancellor, telling the postulant to raise his Hand, shall demand of him—
“Do you promise to accept—maintain—
“and respect these Ordonnances inviolably,
“and in all their Points?” The Postulant
“shall answer—Yes! “to live and to die
“faithful to the King?” He shall answer—
“Yes! “To nourish and maintain peace
“and concord with your Bretheren?” Yes!
“To do nothing unworthy of the Honour
“and of the Grandeur of so Sacred a Knightly

D

“Fraternity?” He shall answer—yes! yes! yes!

After that, the Marshal presenting the Order to the King, His Majesty shall rise and descend from the Throne, and with the aid of the Marshal and Chancellor, shall come and put the Order upon the Shoulders of the Postulant, who is kneeling; saying to him—“The King creates thee a Knight “of the Name of JESUS!” and at the same time, embracing Him, and saluting him on the Cheek, with these Words. “The Peace “of JESUS-CHRIST be with us!” This done, the King shall replace himself on the Throne, and the Chancellor conducted by the Marshal, shall raise the New-Created Knight, who shall go and make his obeisance to the King, putting one Knee on the ground, and kissing the Hand of His Majesty. Afterwards, constantly accompanied by the Marshal, he shall go and embrace and salute all the Knights-Companions, the one after the other; saying to them what the King has said to him—“The Peace of JESUS-CHRIST be with Us!” Then the Marshal shall conduct him to his proper Place. The

same Ceremony shall be practised with Respect to each individual Knight; except, to save time, (in case the King creates many) the Chancellor, after the Reception of the first Knight, shall only demand of the others “Do ye promise to accept—maintain “and observe the Statutes of the Order, “which you have just heard read?” And this Ceremony being terminated, the King shall rise, and preceded by his Court, and the Knights, marching two and two, shall go to Church, where *Te Deum* shall be solemnly chanted. This finished, the College shall reconduct His Majesty to His Apartment; and when he is entered, the Company shall separate, and each one apart, shall go and divest himself of the Collar, and resume the usual Decorations.

The Statutes of the Order.

- I. The King as Grand-Master and Restorer of the Order, shall be a Knight-born, and so shall be the Princes his Sons.
- II. His Majesty shall chuse such Subjects, as to him shall seem good, to honour them with this mark of distinction;

and in such numbers, as to him shall seem meet; Swedes or Foreigners.

III. His Majesty shall create and invest the Knights, at such times as he shall think proper: He shall create one, or more, at a time, according to his Will and Pleasure.

IV. When His Majesty shall send the Order to Persons absent, doing them the Honour to declare them Knights by Letter; they shall be recognised as true Knights; even as much so as those who shall have been so created by His Royal Hand.

V. The Knights who shall once have been aggregated to this Equestrian-Corps, shall never quit the Insignia, from the moment they have received it, until the last of their existence, under Pain of forfeiting those Honours which have been conferred upon them by this Royal-Grace: but must constantly wear the same on their Persons—on their Garments—and around their Arms: even at their funerals, the Order shall be worn, as well as all the other

Appendages and Attributes of their Nobility.

- VI. At public Solemnities, as at the Coronations of Kings—at their Marriages—at their Interments—at the Creation of Knights-Companions—and at their obsequies; the Knights shall be bound to wear the Collar, in the same manner, as when they were invested therewith: except on these great Ceremonies, and others of a similar kind, the Knights shall wear the Badge attached to a white Ribbon, as already described; and so suspended that it shall fall near the Hilt of the Sword.
- VII. All the Knights, in whatsoever part of the World they may be, shall not fail to perform their Devotions on the second of June, in Memory of the accession of us, CHARLES-GUSTAVUS to the Throne; imploring the Holy-Ghost for the prosperity of this State, and in testimony of thanks-giving for the Grant made to us thereof, by Queen CHRISTINA, our most dear, and most honoured Lady and Mother.

VIII. If any Knight, of whatsoever condition he may be, shall in the smallest Degree emancipate himself from that Respect and Honour, which he owes to the Order, he shall be degraded, for ever.

IX. All those of this knightly Fraternity, who through indiscretion, shall censure the Election of any of those Knights, upon whom the choice of the King may have fallen; or those who shall murmur, that they themselves have not been nominated: if it can be proved by three unexceptionable Witnesses; shall during the remainder of their lives, be incapable of enjoying this Sovereign Badge of Honour.

It being our Will that all these Articles, Laws, Ceremonies, and Statutes, be accepted and maintained inviolably by us, and the Kings our Successors; we have thought proper on this account, to declare and specify the same, Word for Word, by these Letters-patent, to be guarded in the Archives of the Chancery of the said Order; to the end that recourse may be had thereto,

in time and place: and to the end that no one shall pretend, or plead cause of ignorance, we have signed the same with our Hand, and have caused the Royal Seal of our Arms to be affixed thereto.—A. C. 1656.

See, "Appendice des Pices justificatives,
"annexé aux Memoires concernant la
"Reine CHRISTINE de Suede: par
"Archenholtz, page 75. et les sui-
"vantes."

XVIII.
OF
THE ROYAL MILITARY ORDER
OF
THE SWORD OF SWEDEN.

Instituted 1525; renewed 1748.



THE Historians who mention this Order, do not remark the year in which it was created. Some ascribe this Institution to GUSTAVUS the First, * King of Sweden; but no authorities are quoted in support thereof.

The Badge, is an eight pointed Cross of white enamel; in the center, on one

* GUSTAVUS VASA, the deliverer of his Country, was according to the Swedish Annalists, the Founder of this Order. The year 1522, is assigned as the precise date of its Institution. Owing to many Circumstances, such as the mental derangement of *Gustavus Erichson*—the embracing the Catholic Religion by the Princes of one branch of that Family, their subsequent Retreat into Poland, and the long wars, occasioned by a disputed Succession to the Throne; this Order was in a State of dormancy, until the year 1748, when it was re-established by *Frederic* the First, King of Sweden, and Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

Note of the Editor.

side, is an azure field, bearing thereon three antique Regal Crowns, which are the Arms of Sweden: and in the center, on the other side, is a similar field, with a drawn Sword of Gold, saillant, or placed perpendicularly. Swords with Belts pass through the four angles of this Cross, in all directions; and in each of the four angles, is an antique Regal Crown.

This Cross is worn suspended from a rich yellow watered Ribbon, with a dark blue border: its Statutes, Constitution, and Customs are in all respects the same as those of the Military Order of Saint-Louis. Like that Order, it is divided into Knights, Commanders, and Grand-Crosses. The first wear their Crosses attached to the Button-Hole of their Uniform; the second, round the Neck; and the third in a Scarf, like all other Orders. It is given only to Officers: and military Valour, in War, and long and faithful Services, in Peace, are the only means, by which it can be obtained. The Grand-Crosses wear a Star of Silver of the same shape and fashion as the principal side of the Cross, as already mentioned;

and in the Ceremonies of the Order they wear their Cross, pendant from the Collar: it is composed of drawn Swords, Links of Gold, and military Trophies, arranged and disposed in alternate Order.

The Abbé *Giustiniani*, the Historian *Favin*, and the learned Father *Heliot*, have formed many ingenious conjectures, touching the Origin, and Institution of this Order. *

* The oldest Order of the Sword, extant upon record, is that of the Kingdom of Cyprus. It was instituted by *Guy de Lusignan*, after he had purchased the Island of *Richard Coeur de Lion*. This transaction took place towards the end of the twelfth Century. The Collar was composed of round Cords of white Silk formed into Lacs-d'Amour, with which the Letters—S. R. (*Securitas Regni*) set in Gold, were interlaced.—From this Collar was suspended a Badge of an oval Form. Thereon was represented a Sword-pendant, with the Blade in white Enamel; having the Hilt made Cross-wise, and adorned with Fleurs-de Lis of Gold: the whole surrounded with a Fillet, bearing this Motto—*Securitas Regni*.—*Guy de Lusignan* conferred this Order upon his Brother *Amaury*, and three hundred Barons, whom he selected to be the first Knights-Companions; and on the Feast of the Ascension held at *Nicosia* in 1195. they were installed in the Cathedral of

In the course of the war which subsisted between those rare and magnanimous Princes, the Empress CATHERINE the II. and GUSTAVUS the III. WILLIAM SYDNEY SMITH, one of the most distinguished Officers of the British Navy, excited by the Impulse of his active courage, and guided by his enterprising Spirit, went, and served as a Volunteer on board the Swedish Fleet, commanded by his Majesty in Person. In several Engagements, this young Hero displayed such Gallantry and undaunted Courage, as induced the King to nominate him Knight-Commander and Grand-Cross of the Royal Military Order of the Sword: a Distinction never conferred upon any one but Generals, and Officers of high Rank. Sir SYDNEY being in England at that Epoch, he not only received his Royal Master's Permission to accept this Dignity, but the King, wishing to extend his gracious Favour still farther, invested the new created Knight

Saint-Sophia, with great Ceremony, and the utmost Magnificence.

See, "*Dictionnaire historique Tome premier*
p. 227."

with the Ensigns thereof, in the Cabinet of his Palace, and in the presence of the most distinguished Personages of the Kingdom.

His Swedish Majesty, it must be observed, had, to this effect, addressed, the most pressing Letters to the King of Great Britain.

Nevertheless, this Honour stands unexampled in the Annals of Chivalry. It can be no where found recorded—that a Subject, was not only created a Knight of a foreign Order, with the approbation of his Sovereign; but that he was likewise invested therewith, by the Hands of that Sovereign, in his Royal Palace.

Upon that occasion, Sir SYDNEY appeared in the Robes, or Habit of the Order.

To enumerate the many and great Services; this celebrated Commander has rendered to his Country, is a Task belonging to the Historian, who shall record those Events, which by Land and Sea, have immortalised the Reign of His present Majesty.

To pass under silence one Circumstance especially noticed in a subsequent Speech

from the British Throne, would, however be unpardonable.

A learned Annalist of Germany relates it in a manner equally just and Honourable, and to the Effect as follows:

“On the 21. of May 1799. Bonaparte’
 “was compelled to raise the Siege, and to
 “retreat from before Saint Jean D’Acre,
 “which he had fruitlessly attacked during
 “the Space of Six weeks. What principally
 “impeded the Success of his Operations,
 “was the continual fire from the English
 “Ships of War, and Gun-Boats, directed
 “with the greatest intelligence, by the
 “English Commodore, Sir WILLIAM-SYD-
 “NEY SMITH.”

“Bonaparte’ had made nine Attacks, all
 “completely unsuccessful—He lost Eight
 “Generals; Eighty other Officers; and one
 “third of his Army. During the course of
 “this War, since 1796., when first he took
 “the Command of the French Forces, this
 “has been the only Signal Defeat, which
 “this fortunate General ever experienced.”

Annales Chronologiques de Gotha page 67.

Upon the very especial and Authentic Information, with which we were favoured by Richard Lord Viscount BARRINGTON, an Officer, who has long and faithfully served His King and Country with distinction in great-Britain—In all Her numerous and various possessions—and in every Portion of the Globe: we are authorised to assert, that Sir SYDNEY's Services, during this memorable Campaign, were equally great and essential, as well upon the Plains of Syria, as upon his more immediate Element.

Thus does this Nobleman corroborate the Opinion which generally prevails on the Continent: namely—that Sir Sydney SMITH, by His Courage, Talents and Conduct, was the MAN, who raised and opposed a formidable and an insuperable Barrier to the Designs of the French in Egypt, and eventually rendered all their Plans abortive.

Sir WILLIAM SYDNEY SMITH, is the second Son of JOHN SMITH Esquire Senior Gentleman Usher to the Queen. Mr. SMITH was long in the Army, and served with much Distinction in Germany, during the War of seven Years.

In the Naval Line, Sir SYDNEY, is in our Days, what was the great Earl of PETERBOROUGH in the Wars which distinguish the Reign of QUEEN ANNE; and who, as a General, was inferior to MARLBOROUGH alone. A just Paralel might be drawn between *this* Hero of the last, and *that* of the present Century. A noble romantic Spirit of Knight errantry, and a love of Glory, and of his Country, were the Characteristics of the *General*: They are not Less so of the *Naval Commander*. The one fought and Commanded in every Country, and all Europe resounded with the Fame of his exploits: in those Respects, the Knight, still in the flower of youth, is not inferior to the Nobleman of a riper Age. The Earl of Peterborough was a Favourite of Victor-Amadeus, the first King of Sardinia, a Prince, who in Military Skill and the Arts of Peace, far surpassed all his cotemporaries, and he received from that Monarch many Marks of His Royal Affection.

Sir Sydney has been equally noticed, and recompensed by the late King of Sweden, and the Turkish Emperor. The Earl of

Peterborough, was ever—"Intent to reason, "or polite to please!" He shone alike in Courts and in Camps; and Letters, and the Society of Men of learning, were the Principal Objects of his Occupations, and Amusements.

Such likewise is Sir Sydney! Bold and hardy in War, in Peace he displays the Courtly Manners of a *Surrey*—The Life and Morals, "*sans peur et sans reproche*," of a *Bayard*. And that Affection for the Muses, which did such Honour to the elegant Classic taste, of the munificent and Knightly Patron, of "*The fairy Queen*"!

To the Orders existing upon his Accession to the Throne of Sweden, in 1720; FREDERIC Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, added that of the Polar Star, which is principally destined for those who distinguish themselves in the Civil Departments; and especially in the diplomatic Career. LINNAEUS, the celebrated Professor of the University of Upsal, was a Knight of this Order: and so was Sir WILLIAM CHAMBERS, the Architect of Sommerset place.

GUSTAVUS the III^d towards the beginning of His Reign, instituted the Order of VASA. It is an Order of Merit for Men of every Class. Merchants; Men of Science; and Artists of every Denomination; may aspire thereto. The Friendship of *Linnaeus* for Doctor John HILL, the late eminent Botanist, procured him to be nominated a Knight of this Order, in one of the first promotions which His Swedish Majesty made. Sir John HILL was invested with the INSIGNIA, in the Hotel of the Swedish Ambassador, by the Baron de NOLCKEN, who was then honoured with that Character. The New-created Knight made his Appearance at Court immediately afterwards, and was, in that Capacity presented to His Lawful Sovereign.

The Ribbon of the first of these Orders, is black richly watered. That of the Second, is pale green. Is is watered likewise.

XIX.

Of THE ORDER

OF

THE POLAR STAR OF SWEDEN.

Instituted A. C. 1748.



FREDERIC the First, King of Sweden and Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel instituted this Order on the 17th April 1748, and in 1751. it was renewed, with some alterations, by ADOLPHUS-FREDERIC, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, his immediate Successor.

The Reigning King of Sweden is always the Grand-Master. Those who are nominated, or elected as Knights (having been judged worthy of receiving this Token of Royal favour) must be Persons remarkable for their faithful attachment to the King; and must have distinguished themselves notably by their Talents, Learning, and Works of general utility: or, by laudable Actions, such as may justify the choice of the Sovereign. The Knights must be of the

Lutheran Communion. That is a matter which is indispensably requisite; and during their lives, they must constantly wear the Badge of the Order on their daily Apparel; and a painted, or engraved Design of such Badge must be connected with the Escutcheon of their family Arms. The Members, or Companions, are divided into two Classes, viz. Knights and Commanders. The latter, wear Saltier-wise, or around the Neck, a broad, rich, watered, black Ribbon, from which is suspended a Cross of Gold enamelled; and upon the left side of their upper Apparel, appears a Star of Silver embroidery, having a Polar Star in the Center. The Knights wear the same Cross, only somewhat smaller. The Ribbon is not so broad, and the Badge is worn pendant through a coat Button-Hole. No one can receive the Ensigns of Commander, unless he has previously been honoured with the small Cross.

The Badge is a Gold white enamelled Cross of the Maltese form, and in the middle is an Azure Field, or Escutcheon, upon which is seen a five-pointed North-Star,

Argent. This distinctive Device is surrounded with the following concise and expressive Motto:

Nescit Occasum!

In the four principal Angles of the Cross, are so many antique, or Ducal Coronets; and the whole is surmounted with a Regal Crown, made after the Modern fashion. Upon the Death of a Knight, the Badge is delivered to the Secretary.

Mr. CLARK says that the Number of Knights is limited to * Thirty-Six, and that Twelve of these enjoy the Title of Commander. It must however be premised, that since the first Appearance of his History, the Order has undergone some changes.

In the year 1785. King GUSTAVUS the Third ordained and decreed, that eight Ribbons of Commanders, should especially, and individually, be assigned and appropriated to so many Bishops: and that Twelve

* “It is to be observed that in the number of *Thirty-Six*, which composes this Order, neither the Princes of the Blood, the Senators of the Realm, nor the Knights of the Seraphim. are included.”

See CLARK, P. 216. Vol. II.

small-Crosses should be conferred upon an equal number of Dignitaries of the Church, who by Seniority, sound learning, and acknowledged Merit, were (or might henceforward be) deemed worthy of being invested with this Ensign of honour. The Collar of the Order is worn only on high Festivals. It consists of golden Ornaments, or Foliage richly chased and connected together; and this Foliage surrounds several Five-pointed Polar-Stars of white enamel, all of which are adorned with a gold Border. These Stars are placed between two letters F. enamelled blue, and having a narrow edge of Gold, highly polished. The Letters are joined dorsally, and are surmounted with a Regal Crown of the most exquisite workmanship. The Stars and Cyphers are so disposed that they occur alternately. Sixteen of the former, and so many of the latter compose this elegant and magnificent Collar, from which is suspended the Cross, as we have described it. The great—the unrivalled—the immortal LINNÆUS, and Sir WILLIAM CHAMBERS were Knights of this Order.



XX.

OF THE ORDER

OF

V A S A O F S W E D E N.

Instituted A. C. 1772.

GUSTAVUS the Third, King of Sweden, instituted this Order on the 26th of May 1772, *that* being the day of his Coronation. The Badge is a golden Vase, surrounded with a Fillet of Gold, of an oval form, and therein are these Words — GUSTAF DEN TREDJE INSTIFTARE MDCCLXXII. This Order is divided into the three usual Classes. The Knights wear the Badge round the Neck, pendant from a pale-green-watered Ribbon, which is passed through a Coat Button-hole. The Grand-Crosses wear it attached to a rich broad Ribbon of the same colour, and this is worn scarf-wise over the right Shoulder. They likewise wear a silver Star of eight points, upon the left Breast of their usual upper Garments, in the center of

which is displayed a Vase containing four Nettle-Leaves, in gold embroidery. The Commanders wear the same Badge pendant from a Ribbon equal in dimensions to that which distinguishes the Grand-Crosses. In like manner, it is worn scarf-wise, but they have no Star on their outward Apparel. Since a Wheat-Sheaf is the ancient Device of the Family of VASA, from which the present race of Swedish Kings are descended, the Founder resolved that such should be the Chief Badge, and the Title, or Name of the Order. * The Collar therefore is composed of four Wheat-Sheaves of Gold, and four Nettle-Leaves, around which are disposed three Passion Nails, Proper: (this being the original Device of the Ducal Family of Holstein, which migrated from that

* "The Collar chased and enamelled, is composed of "four Wheat-Sheaves, eight Shields of the *Arms* of "*Sweden*, each regally crowned and embellished with "two *Caducei* and as many *Cornucopiae* reversed; and "four of the *Arms* of *Holstein*, viz. a Shield per Fess "white and red, between three Passion Nails, all "white: the whole joined with small Chains of Gold."

See CLARK'S *Hist.* p. 219. vol. 2.

Country to Sweden) and these eight Devices, and so many Shields bearing the Swedish Arms, Azure, three Ducal Crowns, Or, (each Shield being surmounted with a Regal Crown and surrounded with the Attributes and Emblems of Commerce, Arts, and Agriculture) are alternately displayed in the following manner: viz. when the Collar is worn, the four Wheat-Sheaves appear—one on the Breast—one behind—and one on each Shoulder. Each Sheaf is between two Escutcheons of the Swedish Arms, and they again are separated by those of the House of Holstein. The Badge is worn pendant, after the accustomed manner. The King must be crowned before he can create Knights of *this Order*; and if he has not previously been invested with it, he must, on the day of his Coronation, *then* receive it solemnly, from the Hands of the Arch-Bishop, or Bishop, who performs the Ceremony of crowning his Majesty.

The King of Sweden is Sovereign-Grand-Master. As mentioned in the foregoing Page, the Order is divided into three

Classes. The first, consists of Six Grand-Grosses, his Majesty and the Chancellor included—the second, is limited to eight Commanders—the third, to fifty Knights. The first pay eight hundred Rix-Dollars, as Fees of Honour, and the Commanders, the half. The junior Knights are exempted from all payments, his Majesty taking upon himself to acquit *all their Fees of Honour*. The Chancellor, the Treasurer, the Secretary, and the Master of the Ceremonies of the Order of the *Seraphim*, are attached to *this* in the same capacities. They enjoy those Dignities and Offices, and exercise the functions appertaining thereto, on all Occasions which relate to the chapteral Ceremonies, the Investitures, or Installations of the Order of VASA.

As we have already observed, Sir JOHN HILL was one of the first Knights of this Order. Besides those of which we have given a faithful and exact account, four other Orders had a momentary existence in Sweden. Mr. *Clark* has favoured us with a few lines upon each of them. We shall briefly present their Names to our Readers.

* *Saint Bridget* is the first. The *Royal Saint* is worthy a short Annotation. The second, is the *Amaranth*. Of this, more

* Even *Sweden*, which afterwards produced a *GUSTAVUS-VASA*, the Deliverer of his Country, a *GUSTAVUS-ADOLPHUS*, the Deliverer of Europe, and a *CHRISTINA*, who could read the Ancients (as well as the Moderns) in their own Languages, and study them on the banks of the *Tiber*, amidst the ruins of *Imperial Rome*: even *Sweden*, as well as *Italy*, *France*, *Spain*, and the *Hereditary Austrian States*, had its holy confraternity (or monachal Order of Knighthood) under the Guardianship and protection of *Saint Bridget*. This Queen was at once the Foundress and Patroness of an Order. She instituted it in 1366. It obtained Papal confirmation, and shortly after her Death, the good Princess was canonised, and received the Crown of eternal Glory. Her Majesty was a person of uncommon Sanctity, and was in such high Veneration, and so great an Object of worship in *Sweden*, that, owing to some Informalities, respecting the Ceremonies of her first and second Canonisations, (as the Reverend *JAMES L'ENFANT* tells us in his excellent History of the Council of *Constance*) She was thrice canonised by that *Sacred Assembly*.

How must a reasonable Man smile when he reads a relation of the pious Labours of those grave and devout Fathers, who were seriously employed in three several Canonisations of the *Seraphic Bridget* ? ! ?

hereafter. The third and fourth, are the Orders of the *Saviour* of the *World*, and the *Lamb* of *God*. These, may very probably have suggested the Idea of Instituting *that* of the Seraphim, the Ensigns of which, have a great affinity with the Titles of those ancient equestrian Institutions.



How much must he execrate their blind fanaticism and ferocious Zeal, in deliberately condemning to the flames, the learned *Huss*, and the virtuous *Jerome* of *Prague*, those two first Confessors and Martyrs of the evangelical Confession? ! ? And yet, Alas!—greater Aburdities, and more cruel and atrocious Excesses have been committed in an Age dignified as *the Age* of *Reason*, and by *Men* calling themselves *Philosophers*!!!

Note of the Editor.

XXI.

OF THE ORDER

OF

THE WHITE ELEPHANT

OF DENMARK.

Instituted A. C. 1190.

This Order of Knighthood, * is, after that of the Garter, the most famous, and most celebrated in Europe. CANUTE the IV. instituted it in 1190, when he marched in

* All Historians, who have treated of this Order, very justly consider it as worthy of being classed with those, which are esteemed the most ancient, or the most noble. The Chronicles of Denmark assert that it was instituted in the year 1478. by CHRISTIAN the First, to commemorate, and celebrate, the Nuptials of Prince JOHN his Son, with the Princess CHRISTINA, a Daughter of the Elector of Saxony. Since that Period, it has flourished, without any diminution of its primitive Splendour. The Princes of the Blood, foreign Princes, or Noblemen of the highest Quality, are alone intitled to aspire to it. The Knights are addressed by the Title of Excellency.

Note of the Editor.

Person against the Pagans, and it was renewed by CHRISTIAN the I. in 1458. The Collar of the Order, at first was composed of Elephants, and Crosses, formed Anchor-wise. They were linked together, and from thence hung an Image of the Virgin MARY, surrounded with a Glory, and holding the Infant JESUS upon her Arm. But this Badge, and the Collar from which it was suspended, were changed afterwards. In the Place of the former, was substituted an Elephant of Gold and white Enamel, with Tusks and Trunk of Gold. It stands upon a mound of green enamelled Earth, and bears upon its back, a Tower, or Castle, furnished with fire Arms. This, above and below, is set with Diamonds, and beneath the Tower is a small Cross consisting of five Diamonds, which is placed on the side of the Elephant. Upon the Neck of the Animal, is seated a little Moor of black Enamel, who holds a Spear of Gold in his right hand.

This Badge is suspended from a double gold Ring, and the Knights wear it attached to a rich, broad, Sky-blue, watered

Ribbon, which is worn scarf-wise over the left Shoulder.

Upon solemn Festivals, they wear it upon the Breast, suspended from the great collar. This collar consists of two links, which are connected together with small chains of Gold.

The first Link presents a Gold white enamelled Elephant, with Tusks and Trunk of Gold; the second, is the Tower or Castle, with Fire Arms; and from that is suspended the Badge as already described. Upon the left side of their upper apparel, the Knights likewise wear an eight pointed Star embroidered in Silver. It is composed of eight Rays, of which the four central are longer than the angular ones. In the center is an escutcheon of Ponceau coloured Velvet, upon which is embroidered a Cross of Silver, the lower Part of which, is longer than the three others. This is surrounded with a Laurel crown, bordered with a narrow Silver Edging; and a Fillet of Silver forms the contour of the whole.

The Robes of Ceremony, consists of a long, ample Mantle of Crimson Velvet, lined with white Satin; the train of which, is two yards long, and a knightly Hood hangs down behind. The Tassels with which the Mantle is tied together, are made of Silver and red Silk. The Vest and small Cloaths, are of white Satin, and the Stockings are of a Pearl colour. Upon the left side of the Mantle, is worn the Star as above mentioned.

The Hat is of black Velvet, and adorned with white Ostrich Plumes, disposed in two Rows.

His Majesty's Mantle is lined with Ermine; and a black Plume of Heron's Feathers is placed in the midst of the white ones. This is the only Distinction, which is discernible, between the Robes of the Sovereign and those of the Knights-Companions.

No one can receive this Order unless

he has previously been invested with, and has worn for some time, the Order of Dannebrog.

The Motto of this Order is:

Magnanimi Pretium.

XXII.

OF THE ORDER

OF

DANNEBROG OF DENMARK.

Instituted A. C. 1219.



A Red Basket * containing a White Cross, falling from Heaven, during a Victory he gained over the Pagan Livonians, induced

* Authors are not perfectly agreed, as to the point, respecting the date of the original Institution of this Order. Some maintain that it was founded during the 12th Century; and others, under *Waldemar* the II. in the 15th. Like many Orders of Knighthood, which, in France, Scotland, Sweden, and other States, became neglected about the Aera of the Reformation: or during the interval which took place from the final cessation of the Crusades, until the close of the 17th Century; the Order of Danebrog, owing to the same causes, underwent the same fate. What we know with the greatest certainty, is, that in 1671. it was reestablished by *Christian* the V. as a testimony of his joy and thankfulness, for the Birth of the Prince Royal.

Note of the Editor.

King WALDEMAR the Second, to institute this Order of Knighthood.

In Process of time it became dormant. His Majesty CHRISTIAN the V. was however pleased to renew it in 1612. on Occasion of the Birth of Prince FREDERIC, his eldest Son.

This Monarch augmented, and embellished the Ensigns of the Order. The principal Badge, consists of a four pointed Cross of Gold, the lowest Point of which, is somewhat longer than the three others. It is enamelled in white, is surrounded with a narrow border in red enamel, and eleven Diamonds are disposed thereupon.

This Badge is suspended from a double Gold Ring, and it is worn by the Knights, attached to a rich, broad, watered, white Ribbon, with a small red Border, worn scarf-wise over the right Shoulder.

On solemn Festivals, it is worn pendant from the collar, and hangs on the middle of the Breast.

This collar consists of three Links, which are united together, and alternately repeated. The letter W. surmounted with

an antique Crown of Gold, forms the first: the letter C, in the middle of which is a 5, indicating the Name of the Restorer of this Order, forms the second: and a white enamelled Cross of Gold, forms the third. The whole is united with small Rings and Chains of Gold.

Besides the Badge, already mentioned, the Knights wear an eight pointed Star, the Rays of which, are of Silver; and the four angular Rays, are longer than those of the center. Upon this Star is a Cross of Silver, the extremities of which are squared, and the lowest one, is something longer, than the others: it even surpasses the Star, insomuch that one of the Points is not seen, being covered with the end of the Cross,

On the center of the Cross is placed the letter C. with a 5. in the middle, and it is surmounted with a Regal Diadem of Gold. Around the same is the Word, RESTITUTOR, disposed in the following manner: on the right hand Point of the Cross, is RE- on the Top, is STI- on the left hand Point, is, TU- and on the Bottom TOR.

The Motto of the Order is :

Pietati et Justitiae.

This Order is given to Gentlemen who are not of the highest Rank, and even to Persons of learning: whereas, the Order of the Elephant, is conferred only upon those who are equally distinguished, by their high Rank, and the most illustrious Origin.

Each Knight of this Order, has his own Secretary, and Master of the Ceremonies.

XXIII.
OF THE ORDER
OF
FIDELITY OF DENMARK.

Instituted A. C. 1732.



With the Approbation of the King, Her Royal Consort, this Order was instituted August the 7th 1732. by SOPHIA-MAGDALENA Queen of Denmark, born Princess of Brandenburg-Bayreuth. It was instituted in remembrance of a Marriage, which was crowned with unusual Felicity.

The Badge, is a white enamelled Cross of Gold, composed of four Points, each surmounted with a Regal Crown of Gold. In the middle of this Cross, is a blue enamelled Shield, on which is the Queen's Cypher, in Gold Letters. In the four principal angles of the Cross, are the Prussian Eagle, and the Lion of Norway, disposed

alternately. On the Reverse, is the Motto of the Order:

In Felicissimae Unionis Memoriam!

The Knights wear this Cross round the Neck. It is suspended upon the Breast from a Sky blue watered Ribbon with a border of Silver, of the Breadth of two Fingers.

Since 1770. this Order has not been conferred upon any one.



XXIV.

OF THE ORDER

OF

THE WHITE EAGLE OF POLAND.

Instituted A. C. 1325. renewed 1705.



King ULADISLAUS-LOCTIUS* instituted this Order in the year 1325, but its duration was so short, that not any Mention is made of it, even by the Historians of Poland,

* The learned *Eichler*, and the accurate *Clark*, coincide perfectly in the Relations they give, concerning this Order. We shall quote the Words of the latter, since they contain much historical Information.

“This Order was first instituted in the year 1325. “by *Uladislaus V.* but having soon fallen into disuse, “it lay in oblivion until the year 1705, when *Augustus* “*Elector of Saxony* and *King of Poland* revived it, “in order to use it as an instrument to attach to his “interest and person several of the Polish Nobility, “who he feared were inclined to *Stanislaus* his competitor. At its revival it was highly esteemed, and “was conferred on *Peter the Great, Czar and Grand-Duke of Russia.*”

See *CLARK's Hist.* p. 83. Vol. 2.

who have transmitted to us the Annals of that Kingdom.

AUGUSTUS the Second,* King of Poland, and Elector of Saxony, renewed it in 1705, and conferred it upon the Chief-Magnats of that Kingdom.

* In the foregoing Note, we have given the Opinions of two Writers, with respect to the Date of the Institution of this Order. The erudite *Haagen*, in his scarce and elegant Work (*de quibusdam hujus Seculi ordinibus equestribus*) does not however countenance those opinions. He tells us, that although *Tenzelius*, (and especially the Authors of the Historical Lexicon) deserve to be consulted, so far as regards the Ensigns of this Order. "Yet (adds he) *their Opinion*, that the most glorious King *Augustus II.* only renewed this Order, which had already been instituted A. D. 1325. by *Uladislaus-Loctius*, King of Poland, does not seem so firmly established, as to be incontrovertible. Vid. *Gryphium* p. 193. and the Authors by him there cited, and as he thinks, refuted."

Vid. *HAAGEN de Ord. eq. p. 10.*

Such is the Opinion of *Haagen*. Nevertheless, the Dictionary of Arts and Sciences of the French Academy (P. 10. Tome premier) maintains that this Order was instituted by *Uladislaus V.* surnamed *Loctius*, in 1325. when he married his Son, *Casimir the Great*, with *Anne* Daughter of the Duke of *Lithuania*. What induced this Prince to take an Eagle for the Badge,

The Badge, is an eight pointed, white enamelled Cross of Gold, with a Border in Relief, of white Enamel. In the middle, appears the white Polish Eagle. Its Beak and Claws are of Gold, and upon its Head is a Regal Crown beset with Brilliants. In the four principal angles of this Cross, are four large Diamonds, surrounded with flames of Gold, which terminate in a radiant fashion. The whole is intirely surrounded with small Brilliants, and at the extremity of each point, is a Diamond of great Value.

This Cross is suspended from two Gold Rings, richly beset with Brilliants. The Knights wear it attached to a broad Sky blue, watered Ribbon, which is worn scarf-wise over the right Shoulder.

They likewise wear an eight pointed Star of Gold embroidery, upon their Mantles, and upper apparel. The four central Rays of this Star, are somewhat longer than the others; and upon it is

was a Nest of Eaglets, which was found by the first Kings of Poland, when they caused the Foundations of the City of *Guesne* to be excavated.

Note of the Editor.

embroidered in relief, a Cross-Pattée, in Silver. This Cross is surrounded with a narrow Border of red, and thereupon appears the Motto:

Pro Fide, Rege et Lege!

embroidered in Letters of Gold.

From the four angles of this Cross, proceed four flames in Silver embroidery. They are likewise surrounded with a narrow red Border, and are beset with Diamonds, or with a Border of polished Silver.

The Knights have likewise a great Collar, which is worn on days of Ceremony. It is composed of double Links of Gold, and Eagles in white Enamel, disposed alternately. From the center, is suspended the Cross, which hangs upon the middle of the Breast: a Custom observed by all those Orders which are especially intitled to wear a Collar.

The Robes, which were assigned by the first Founder, consist of a Sky blue Velvet Mantle, lined with white Satin. Thereupon, was formerly embroidered a white Eagle, but in its place the Knights now wear the Star as above mentioned.

Underneath this Mantle, they wear a long Surcoat of Ponceau coloured Velvet, lined with white Satin; and their Cap, made after the Polish fashion, is also of the same Velvet.

Soon after his present Majesty's accession to the British Throne, GEORGE MACARTNEY Esquire being sent Ambassador to the Court of Saint Petersburg, his late Majesty STANISLAUS-AUGUSTUS, the last King of Poland, conferred this Order upon his Excellency, as a Mark of his Regard and Esteem for so distinguished a Member of the Diplomatic Body. This Distinction was bestowed, with the approbation of his own Sovereign; and even before he received the Order of the Bath, he was called Sir GEORGE, in Virtue of his having been invested with this Order.

In 1772. Sir GEORGE received the Ensigns of the most honourable Order of the Bath. At that Period he was Secretary of State in Ireland. In 1776. he was honoured with the Peerage of that Kingdom, by the Style and Title of Baron MACARTNEY: in 1797. he was advanced to the Dignity of

an Earl of the said Kingdom. In 1796. his Lordship was created a Peer of England, by the Title of Lord MACARTNEY of PARKHURST—and previous to that Epoch, he had established his Claim to the Title of Lord AUCHINLEC of the Kingdom of Scotland. His Lordship married Lady JANE STUART, Daughter of the late Earl, and Sister of the present Marquis of BUTE. He has successively filled the important Posts of Governor of Saint Lucia; Governor of Bengal; Ambassador to the Emperor of China; Ambassador at Verona; and Governor of the Cape of Good-Hope.

In the English Court-Kalendars, he is usually styled—"Knight of the order of the white Eagle of Prussia": But no such Order, does exist, or ever has existed in that Kingdom

Sir BENJAMIN THOMPSON, a native of America, (a Gentlemen equally eminent for His Loyalty, and acknowledged literary Abilities) who was formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Service, and is at present Chamberlain, actual Privy Counsellor of State, and Lieutenant General, in the Service of His Most Serene Highness the

Elector PALATIN-DUKE of Bavaria; is a Knight of this Order, and likewise of that of Saint STANISLAUS. His being of the Protestant faith alone prevented him from being invested with some one of the most distinguished Orders of His Electoral Highness. 'Tis true, the Order of Saint HUBERT is conferred upon Protestants; but They must either be Princes, or of the most Ancient German Nobility. The great Services rendered to the Elector Palatin, to the City of Munich, in particular, and to the State in general, by this able Minister, induced that Munificent Prince, the late Elector CHARLES-THEODORE, to demand these Distinctions for General THOMPSON; and they were cheerfully granted by a Sovereign who could distinguish, and recompence Merit—the last King of Poland.

During the greatest Part of the Reign of the late Elector, as Elector-Palatin and Duke of Bavaria, Sir BENJAMIN THOMPSON was Minister and Secretary of State for the War Department, and Vice-President of the Electoral-Aulic Council of War. When the Interegnum took place, upon the Demise

of the Emperor JOSEPH the II: He was by His most Serene Master, in Virtue of His Authority as VICAR of the Imperial State, created a Comte of the holy Roman Empire, by the Style and Title of RUMFORD, the Place of His Nativity.

XXV.
OF THE ROYAL ORDER
OF
SAINT STANISLAUS.

Instituted at Warsaw, May the 7th A. C. 1765.

It is a Circumstance far from universally known, that His Majesty, STANISLAUS-AUGUSTUS, the last King of Poland, was of Italian Extraction. His Family Name was *Torelli*. He was a Descendant from a younger Branch of the Ancient and noble House of *the Torelli*, which, for many Centuries has been established at Reggio in Lombardy, the Capital of a Dutchy, appertaining to the Duke of Modena.

In 1792. the Marquis Torelli, the Chief, and the last Male of the oldest Branch, was still living. To this Nobleman, soon after his Election, His Majesty was pleased to send the Ensigns of the Royal Order of the white Eagle.

This good Prince, by His personal Virtues—His Benevolence and Philanthropy:

His rare and distinguished Talents—His great and extensive Knowledge—Philosophical — Temper unmerited — sufferings, exemplary Resignation, and Ill-fated Catastrophe, conferred far more Lustre upon the Crown He wore, than He derived therefrom!

Upon the demise of AUGUSTUS the III. King of Poland and Elector of Saxony in 1763: In 1764 STANISLAUS-AUGUSTUS, was by the unanimous Suffrages of Poland and Lithuania, and according to the established Laws of the Republic, raised to the tottering Throne of a Kingdom, torn by discordant Factions; convulsed by internal Divisions; surrounded by Nations equally hostile and ambitious; and nearly reduced to the last agonising Stage of total dissolution.

Though such, at that Period, was the disastrous Condition of the unfortunate Poles; His Majesty, nevertheless flattered himself, it would much contribute to the accomplishment, of His anxious Wishes to promote the public Welfare; If, in the first place, due Honour were conferred upon Virtue; when especially recommended to

His paternal Attention, by good Citizens, who had deserved well of their Country: and, in the next, if their Merits were distinguished by some public and conspicuous Mark of Royal favour; and thus, an additional incitement were given to others, such as might animate them to undertake whatever is considered as meritorious and laudable, and well deserving of the King and the Republic,

Influenced by these Considerations on the 7th of May 1765, His Majesty thought fit to institute the Order of the Knights of Saint Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr, (the peculiar Patron-Saint of His sacred Person, and of the whole Kingdom) as well for a perpetual Testimony of His Gratitude for so many distinguished Proofs of his Guardianship and Patronage, as to obtain His especial Protection for the kingdom, and for his Subjects; the constant Objects of his paternal Care, and of His affectionate Solicitude.

From such Causes originated the establishment of this Royal Order. To give a

precise Account of the Insignia—of its Constitutional Laws—individual Usages—and particular Ceremonies; are now our primary Objects. They require peculiar Attention, and demand that Historical Fidelity, and minute Exactness, which, perhaps, are not the least Merits of the present Publication.

The Ensigs of the Order, are as follows. From an undulated red Ribbon, with a white Border (which is worn extended from the right Shoulder; under the left Arm) hangs an octangular Cross of Gold and white Enamel; containing within the Rays four Eagles, and in the middle, the Image of Saint STANISLAUS: and on the Reverse, His Majesty's Name, as the Institutor of the Order, is expressed in Capital Letters, so as to form a Cypher. The Star of the Order, which is affixed to the left side of the upper Apparel, worn by the Knights, is wrought in Phrygian Work, in Silver; and has in the middle a Circle with an Inscription in these Words: PREMIANDO INCITAT: and within the Space of this Inscription, a green Laurel surrounds the

abovementioned Initial Letters of the Royal Name.

The Number of the Knights—not including the King; the Knights of the white Eagle; and Foreigners, who shall have been most particularly recommended to Royal Favour: or, having pursued a Military Life, shall have attained the Rank of Major-General—shall not exceed One hundred.

Due Attention is paid, to the noble Extraction of the Knights of this Order, whether Poles or Lithuanians; for which Reason, the Insignia will not be conferred on any one, who cannot trace his noble Origin through four Descents, both in the paternal and maternal Line, before one of the Chancellors of the Kingdom or of the great Dutchy of Lithuania; and give Proof of His having so traced it, by an Attestation in due form; that is, by the same Chancellor who had seen the Documents, wherein it was traced; or shall, so far as may be thought fit, have obtained the Royal Letters-Moratory, for completing such Attestation at another time.

His Majesty was declared Grand-Master and Sovereign of this Order, during His Life; and after His Death, His Successors, Kings of Poland, duly elected.

On the Feast-Day of Saint Stanislaus; and on the Anniversaries of the Elections, Coronations, and Birth Days, of Reigning Kings; all the Knights who are attendant upon the Sovereign, and are at that time, present at Court, must wear a Dress suitable to the Order, and also the higher Insignia: and those who do otherwise, besides, that They may and ought to be reproved by any Knight-Companion, shall be obliged to pay into the Hands of the Almoner, one Ducat, to be distributed among the Poor.

One of the Prelates executes the Office of Secular Chaplain, and at the same time of Secretary, and is decorated with the Insignia. His Duty consists in the performance of the public Rites of the Order, at their Assemblies; he must have in his Custody a correct Register, or List of all the Knights, described according to the Date of their Admission, and must keep an account, as well of the Receipts as expen-

diture, of the Money deposited by the Knights, and must give in the Balance of the same, every year, previous to the Festival of the Order, before two Knights, to be deputed for that purpose.

On the Demise of a Knight, it is the Duty of the Heirs, to give Notice of his Death, for the purpose of recommending to the Brotherhood, to offer up their Prayers and Vows for the Soul of the departed: and the Heirs are bound to deliver the Insignia into the Hands of His Majesty, within the Space of three Months.

The Precedence of the Knights, at the Assemblies of the Order (when any are held, and when it happens that they attend at such Ceremonies of divine Worship, as relate to the Institution) is regulated according to the Date of their Admission; notwithstanding the Dignity of Senator, or of great Officers of the Kingdom.

The eighth Day of May, is especially appointed as the sacred and solemn Anniversary Festival of this Order, it being the Day dedicated to Saint Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr, the Patron of Poland.

On this Day, in Honour of Saint Stanislaus, a solemn Mass, appropriated to the Festival, with a Collect, to the Glory of the Holy-Ghost, followed by a pious Discourse, or devout Sermon, suited to the Solemnity, is celebrated, in the Church of the congregation of the Mission, in the Cracow Suburb, by one of the Reverend Fathers in Christ, the Bishops, then included in the Number of the Knights; and if there be none such, by the Reverend Father in Christ, the Ordinary of the Place; or in his absence, by the first dignified Priest, or Prelate, in the Order. At which Celebration, His Majesty, seated upon a Throne, and accompanied by all the Knights, residing at Warsaw, assists in Person. Near the King's Throne, is then prepared a Table covered with rich Tapestry, on which are placed so many Insignia of the Order, as there are new Knights to be invested therewith.

When the Solemnities of the Mass are concluded, one of the Chancellors of the Kingdom addresses the Knights to be created, in these Words, in their native Tongue.

“His Royal and Sacred Majesty our most
“Clement Lord, equally desirous of
“rewarding the Services already rendered
“to Him and His Kingdom, and to incite
“to the Performance of future ones; in-
“vites you to his Throne, to invest you
“with the Insignia of the Order of Saint
“Stanislaus, when you shall have first
“entered into the Engagement to perform
“the Obligations following:”

Then, the Secretary, reads the following
Obligations.

I.

“That the Knights shall inviolably
“observe Fidelity and Attachment to the
“King and Republic, so long as they
“live.”

II.

“That they shall relieve the Poor
“according to their Power; and assist the
“oppressed as much as they are able.”

III.

“That each of the Knights created,

“shall, at the time of his Admission into
“the Order, pay into the Hands of the
“Almoner twenty-five Ducats, and every
“year four Ducats, for the public Hospital
“of the Infant Jesus, situated in Warsaw
“and two Ducats to the Chancery. The
“National-Knights, shall moreover pay
“what may be deemed proper, for the
“Prayers offered up for the deceased
“Brethren, on a day within the Octave of
“All Saints. They shall deposit every year
“one Ducat with the Almoner.”

IV.

“When a Knight of the Order shall
“happen to die, each of the National-
“Knights, shall cause thirty Masses to be
“celebrated for the deceased Brother; and
“they shall endeavour to assist the de-
“parted Soul, by pious Prayers, and devout
“Intercessions, such as are customary on
“similar occasions.”

V.

“No one of the Knights shall accept or
“bear any other Order, without the Con-

“sent of the King; otherwise he shall be
“expelled from the Number of the Knights:
“and henceforward no Citizen of the King-
“dom, of those who shall have obtained a
“foreign Order, without the said consent,
“shall be admitted a Knight of the Orders
“of Poland.”

Then the Knights approaching the King's Throne, after they shall have pronounced these Words: “I promise on my
“Word of Honour, that I will fulfil all
“these Articles which have been just read;”
—Each being called by the Almoner, one after another, shall bend their left Knee before the King, who shall, in the manner above described, put the Insignia of the Order upon each, and touching the Arms of the Knight with a drawn-Sword, shall embrace each of them; and the Knight having kissed the King's Hand, shall retire from the Throne.

As a Knight of the Order of the White Eagle, the Right Honourable GEORGE Earl MACARTNEY, is a Knight of this Order.

Sir BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Comte de RUMFORD, is a Knight of this Order; as is

Sir WILLIAM-NEVILLE HART. This Gentleman was formerly Member of Parliament for the Borough of Stafford, and distinguished himself in the House of Commons by a Speech on the Royal Marriage-Act, for which, by FREDERICK Lord NORTH he received the Thanks of His Majesty. He resided many years on the Continent, and successively visited France, Italy, Germany, and the Northern Courts. His Manuscript Journals, are said to contain a most valuable Collection of Anecdotes: and we are informed, that his accurate description of Rome, composed during the year 1788. and still in Manuscript, is well deserving the attention of the Curious and the Learned. Sir WILLIAM HART was long attached to the Service of his late Majesty STANISLAUS-AUGUSTUS PONIATOWSKY, King of Poland, who was pleased to nominate him an Actual Chamberlain to His Royal Person; and was further pleased to invest him with the Order of Saint Stanislaus. This Dignity was conferred upon him, by a special Diploma, bearing Date, Warsaw the 27th December 1794. In the following year Sir WILLIAM

returned to England, and in the Month of October of the same year, he received a Letter from His Grace the Duke of Portland, then Secretary of State for the Home Department, notifying to him, His Sovereign's most gracious Permission to assume and bear the Title of Knight of the Order of Saint Stanislaus, and to wear the Insignia appertaining. Sir WILLIAM, soon afterwards was presented to their Majesties, and had the Honour of kissing Hands; and of returning Thanks to the King for this most especial Mark of His Royal Favour.



XXVI.

OF THE ORDER

OF

THE BLACK EAGLE OF PRUSSIA

Instituted A. C. 1701.

FREDERIC the Third, Elector of Brandenburg, and first King of Prussia, instituted this celebrated and famous Order at Königsberg, the Day previous to His Coronation; to the end that the Knights, by appearing in their Installation Robes might render that Ceremony more brilliant on the following Day.

The Badge is an eight pointed blue enamelled Cross of Gold; in the Center, is a small Escutcheon of Gold, on which the letters F. R. the Initials of the founder's name, appear in black Enamel. In the four principal Angles, are four Eagles of Gold, enamelled in black; their Wings are extended; their Beaks and Claws are of Gold, and each bears upon its Head, a Regal Crown.

The Knights wear this, suspended from a rich broad, watered * Orange coloured Ribbon, worn scarf-wise over the left Shoulder.

But on Days of Solemnity, they appear in the full Habit of the Order, and wear the Cross pendant on the Breast, and suspended from the great Collar.

This Collar consists of Two Links, which are connected together with small Chains of Gold. These, are disposed, and renewed alternately. The first is, an Eagle of Gold enamelled in black; its Beak and Claws are of Gold likewise. It is represented with its Wings extended, in the Act of soaring; and it grasps a thunderbolt of Gold in its Talons.

The Second—is a blue enamelled Gold Shield; upon which, four times repeated, appear the Letters F. R. in black Enamel;

* This was a particular Compliment which the King paid to the Memory of His Mother, who was born Princess of Orange and Nassau, and was the eldest Daughter of FREDERIC-HENRY, Prince of Orange and Stadtholder of the united Provinces.

Note of the Editor.

or FREDERICUS REX, being the Initials of the Name of the Founder. The two F. F. are always so dispnsed as to be Back to Back; and the R. remains in the middle. In the center of the Shield, is a circular one, still smaller; upon which the Motto of the Order, *Suum Cuique!* appears in black Enamel. On the outside of the larger Shield, and precisely above each Cypher, or Monogram, is a Regal Crow of pure Gold, and the whole is surrounded with a Gold Border.

Upon the left side of their upper Apparel, the Knights wear an eight pointed Star, the Rays of which are embroidered in Silver. The four central Rays, are longer than the four angular, and in the middle, is an Orange coloured escutcheon, on the Center of which appears a black Eagle, with Beak and Claws of Gold. Its Wings are extended, and it is in the attitude of flying. Its Head is surmounted with a Regal Diadem; in its right Talons it holds a Laurel Crown; and in its left, is a Thunderbolt. Immediately round the escutcheon is a Circle of Silver, whereon are embroidered two Branches of Laurel with red Berries, which are bound together with a knot of Gold. Around this

Circle is a Second, on which appears the Motto, *Suum Cuique!* embroidered in Gold Letters. Both Circles are somewhat separated with a small embroidery of Silver.

The Robes of this Order; which are worn only on great Solemnities, and high Festivals; are composed of a Sky blue Velvet Vest, with long Sleeves. Above this, is worn a long carnation coloured Velvet Mantle, with rich Cords and Tassels, which hang down before.

This Mantle is lined with blue Mohair. Above the Vest, is suspended the Orange coloured Ribbon of the Order; the Star is displayed on the left side of the Mantle; and the great Collar is arranged above the whole. The Knights wear a black Velvet Hat, which is adorned with white Feathers. This Hat is surrounded with a Bandeau of Diamonds; and turned up on one side, with a Button and Loop of Brilliants. The Sword of this Order is of a particular shape. No Bow, or Guard, accompanies the Pommel. It is made after the antique Fashion, like those worn in England by the Peers at the Ceremony of the Coronation.

All the Knights wear the same Rôbes, excepting Princes, the Trains of whose Mantles are considerably longer.

The reigning King of Prussia, is always* Grand-Master, and the Princes of the House

* This Order, as appears from the beginning of the Statutes, is universally known under the celebrated Name of *The Order of the Prussian Eagle*. For Prussia bears in its Arms an Eagle, the Neck of which, according to the Institution of *Sigismond* King of Poland, was once gorged with a Ducal Crown. This, however, since these Provinces have become a Kingdom, has never been put round the Neck, but upon the Head, invariably. Which Crown, as *Trier in Herald.* p. 271. particularly observes, was certainly omitted that the Memory of every Feudal Bond might be wholly extinguished. This illustrious Order, was instituted by *Frederic* Elector of Brandenburg, one of the most potent Princes of the Empire, and who was renowned for his Sumptuousness and Magnificence, In 1701, he established it previous to his assuming by a solemn Act, the Regal Diadem of Prussia, to the end that the pompous Assemblage of the Knights, might by the splendid Insignia of this brilliant Order, add uncommon Dignity and Lustre to the Ceremony of his Coronation. The primary end, however, as appears by the Statutes, seems more than sufficiently explained by the Motto;—“*Suum Cuique!*”

Note of the Editor.

of Brandenburg, are born Knights of this Order.

All the Knights, without Distinction, enjoy the Rank of Lieutenant-General of the King's forces; and have a right to surround the Escutcheon of their family Arms with the Collar of the Order,

XXVII.

OF THE ORDER

POUR LE MERITE; OF PRUSSIA.

Instituted A. C. 1740.



FREDERIC the Great instituted this Order in Prussia, to reward the Services and Valour of military Men.

The Badge consists of an eight pointed blue enamelled gold Cross, in one end of which, appears the Letter F. surmounted with a Regal Crown of Gold. In the three other Parts, is the Motto in Gold Letters. It is thus disposed—POUR, is on the right, LE ME, is on the left Side—RITE—quite on the Bottom.

In the four principal Angles, are four Eagles of Gold, with their Wings extended.

The Knights wear this Badge on the middle of the Breast. It is suspended from the Neck, and is pendant from a rich black watered Ribbon of the Breadth of two Fingers. This Ribbon has a small Border of Silver.



XXVIII.
OF THE ORDER
OF
GENEROSITY OF PRUSSIA.

Instituted A. C. 1685.

FREDERIC the First, King of Prussia, instituted this Order in 1685. being then Electoral-Prince.

The Badge, is a Sky-blue enamelled Cross of Gold, on the upper Part of which appears the Letter F. in Gold. This Monogram is surmounted with an Electoral-Cap, in Enamel. In the three other Parts is the Motto of the Order GÉNEROSITÉ. It is so disposed, that GENE—is on the right, ROSI—is on the left Side, and TÉ—at the Bottom. In the four principal Angles, are likewise so many golden Eagles, with their Wings extended.

The Knights wear it on the Breast pendant from a rich black watered Ribbon, of the Breadth of two Fingers.

CHARLES-LOUIS Baron de POELLNITZ, who has enriched the Republic of Letters with five ingenious Volumes of Travels and Memoirs, and particularly with the Memoirs of the two last Electors of Brandenburg, and two first Kings of Prussia, was a Knight of this Order. After having experienced many vicissitudes, he at a very advanced age, terminated his career, as Great Chamberlain of Prussia. Mr. de VOLTAIRE was once a Knight of this Order.

XXIX.

OF THE ORDER

OF

THE ANNUNCIATION OF SAVOY.

Instituted A. C. 1434.

Historians* are not agreed with Respect to the Origin of this Order. Some ascribe the

* That this Order was instituted in the year 1355, is a circumstance, which appears to be well ascertained. *Amadeus* the Fifth, Comte of Savoy, founded this equestrian Corps, in honour of *Amadeus* the First, who by his glorious defence of the Island of Rhodes against the Infidels, had acquired the reputation of being one of the greatest Captains of the knightly age, in which he lived. At first, it was composed of fifteen Knights, of whom the Institutor and his Successors, were to be Grand-Masters. This Number, however, has been augmented. At present, it is not considerable; but it is not otherwise limited than by the uncontrouled Will of the Sovereign. The late General Sir *John Irwin* K. B. used always to declare, that *The Garter*, *The Thistle*, *The Golden Fleece*, *The Annunciation*, *The Elephant*, and *St. Andrew of Russia*, were, most incontestibly, in all respects, the six prime Orders of Christendom.

Note of the Editor.

Foundation of it, to AMADEUS the VIth Comte of Savoy, and pretend that it was instituted in the year 1360. But the learned *Capré*, who has written an History of the Grand-Masters and Knights of it, asserts, that it existed not 'till the year 1362, and he has given us the following account of it.

Comte AMADEUS had ordained the Institution of this Order by his last Will, and such his desire, was executed by BONNE de BOURBON, his Consort, who, as Gouvernante of Bugay, had built and endowed a Convent for the Carthusians, where the Knights held their first Chapter in 1410.

Be this, as it may, it is certain, that AMADEUS the VIII. (Grand-Son of the Comte VERT) and who was the first Duke of Savoy, instituted this Order in its present form, altered the Collar and Insignia, and gave it the Name by which it is still distinguished.

The Badge, is an oval white enamelled Gold-Medallion, upon which appears the Salutation, or Annunciation of the Virgin, depicted in various colours. This Medallion

is on all Sides surrounded with Lacs-d'Amour of Gold, and it is suspended from a Collar, composed of Bracelets and Links of Gold interwoven, with Lacs-d'Amour, disposed so as to connect the Bracelets together.

In the central Bracelet, whence the Badge is suspended, appears a Rose of white Enamel: then comes a Lac-d'Amour of Gold: then another Bracelet, in which are inserted, the Letters F. E. R. T. *Fortitudo Ejus Rhodum Tenuit!* which is the Motto of the Order. Then again a Rose of white Enamel, and so on alternately.

This Collar the Knights wear round their Necks constantly, and therefrom is suspended the Badge, which hangs on the middle of the Breast. This Order is not distinguished by any Ribbon, nor, till very lately, was any Star assigned to it. The Star is in the Form of a small Sun, with several Rays of different Forms, which are disposed alternately.

In the center is a Representation of the Annunciation; and that is surrounded with

a Circle of Mosaic, embroidered in Silver with compartments of green foil.

The Robes, consist of a black Dress, after the antique Spanish Fashion. Above this, the Knights wear an Amaranth coloured Mantle. This Mantle is lined with sky blue Mohair; and the outside Borders of the foresides and Bottom, are embroidered with Roses of Gold, and Lacs-d'Amour, arranged alternately. The Hat is of black Velvet, with Plumes of white Feathers. The Heels of the Shoes are red; and the Straps are lined with red Cloth.

The Dukes of Savoy are always Grand-Masters of this Order.

XXX.

OF THE MILITARY ORDER

OF

SAINT MAURICE OF SAVOY.

Instituted A. C. 1454.

AMADEUS the VIII. Comte of Savoy, in whose Favour that State was erected into a Dutchy, was the Institutor of this equestrian Brotherhood. Being disgusted with the World, after the Death of MARY of BURGUNDY, his Consort, he retired to Ripaille, where he formed the design of founding a knightly confraternity, and becoming the Superior, or Grand-Master. He chose six Gentlemen of the same age as himself, of the number of those who had borne a part in the most important Affairs of State, and created them Knights of this Order. The Place destined for their Retreat, was to be an Hermitage, which he had resolved to build at Ripaille, near the Hermits of Saint Augustin, who were to be their spiritual

Directors: and as *Saint Maurice* was the Patron of Savoy, he ordained that the Order should bear his Name. * The Habit was a long Robe of grey Cloth, with a Hood of the same, such as were worn by the ancient Hermits. The Girdle was Gold: the Cap and the Sleeves of the Cassock, were of red Camlet. Upon the Mantle, was a Cross-Pomette of white Taffety, and from the Neck, was suspended a gold Cross-Botone, as the Badge of the Order.

No one could be admitted who was not a Gentleman, nor unless his conduct was irreproachable. The Knights who were limited to Six and a Dean, had their separate lodgings, and each Apartment had a Tower. That of the Dean, was somewhat more elevated than those of the others. It was likewise ordained that they should

* In the first volume of the History of the Council of Basil, by *J. Lenfant*, is a curious Portrait of *Amadeus the VIII.* in the compleat dress and Cap of an Hermit of the Order of *Saint Maurice*. The Beard, is uncommonly long and voluminous.

Note of the Editor.

suffer their Beards and Hair to grow long, and that in public, they should carry a knotted Staff, of a twisted Form, such as Pilgrims are wont to use. One Day of the Week was devoted to Solitude, the others to state Affairs, and the Knights were obliged to observe the rule of chastity. The Houses being built, and the Revenues provided for, (which amounted only to two hundred Florins of Gold for each Knight, and to six hundred for the Dean) Duke AMADEUS resigned the Lieutenancy, or Government, of his States, to his Son, Prince LOUIS; and retiring to his Pavillion, accompanied by his six Knights, the next Day, in the Church of his Convent of Ripaille, he together with them, took the Habit of an Hermit, from the Hands of the Prior. This was the Prince, who some few years afterwards, when the Fathers of the Council of Basil had deposed EUGENIUS the IV. was elected Pope, by the Name of FELIX the V. In 1572 Duke PHILIBERT-EMANUEL obtained from Pope GREGORY the XIII. the incorporation of the Order of

SAINT LAZARUS * with that of SAINT MAURICE, which is now composed of Grand-

* The Order of *Saint Lazarus* was established about the year 1119. and being in a declining State, Pope *Pius* the IVth was induced to renew it. Those who were of this Order wore a dress of a brown colour, with a red Cross on the middle of the Breast. There was also another military Order of *Saint Lazarus*, distinct from the *Templars*, the *Teutonic Knights*, and those of *Saint John of Jerusalem*; and which was established by the western Christians, when they were Masters of the holy Land. The Knights of this Order had Hostels expressly founded for the Reception of Pilgrims, whom they defended against the Mahometans, and conducted to places of safety. Rich Possessions, and great Privileges were granted to this Order. *Louis* the VIIth, King of France, surnamed the young, seeing the Christians driven from the holy Land, made a Donation to the Knights of *Saint Lazarus*, of the Lordship of *Boigny*, near *Orleans*, and there, they preserved their Archives, and held their Assemblies. Time having rendered this establishment perfectly useless Pope *Innocent* the VIIIth suppressed the Order, and united it to that of Malta. The Knights who were settled in France, having thereupon preferred their complaints to the Parliament of Paris, it was ordained that this Branch of the Order, should subsist apart, and separate from any other. In 1565. Pope *Pius* the IVth conferred the Masterhip upon *Jeannot de Castillon*, who was his Kinsman; and he dying sixteen

Crosses, Commanders, and Junior-Knights. The two former, wear the Cross suspended from the Neck, *en Sautoir*. The latter, as is usually practised by the inferior Knights of all Orders. The Badge, is a white Cross-Pomette, having a green Cross of eight points, equally disposed in the four angles; since such were the respective Badges of these Orders previous to their being incorporated. The Crosses, are of three different sizes, and when VICTOR-AMADEUS became King of the two Sicilies, they were surmounted with a Regal Diadem. The Ribbon, is pale green, richly watered, and varies in

years afterwards, Pope Gregory the XIIIth bestowed it upon Emanuel-Philibert Duke of Savoy, and his Successors: uniting it to that of Saint Maurice of Savoy. This Transaction had not the least effect, with regard to France, and Philibert de Nerestan, Captain of the Body-Guards, was so much in favour with Henry the IVth, that in 1608. he made him Grand-Master of the Order of Saint Lazarns, for which he obtained a Bull, highly advantageous; since thereby, the Order became as beneficial to the Knights of France, as that of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus, is to the Knights-Ultramontanes. They can marry, and enjoy Pensions upon Consistorial Benefices.

Note of the Editor.

Breadth, according to the Class of the wearer. There is neither Star, nor Collar, assigned to this Order.

The Mantles of Ceremony, are of Carnation coloured Taffety, trimmed with Tufts of green and white Silk, and the lining is also white. On solemn occasions the Knights likewise wear a Cassock and Coat of Arms of carnation coloured Damask, on the 'fore and hind sides of which are embroidered the Crosses of the two Orders.

XXXI.

OF THE ORDER

OF

SAINT JANUARIUS OF NAPLES.

Instituted A. C. 1738.

His Majesty, * CHARLES King of the two Sicilies, afterwards King CHARLES the III. of Spain, instituted this Order, June the third, 1738, and limited the Number of the Knights to Sixty.

* In July 1738, CHARLES the Third, late King of Spain, being King of Naples and the two Sicilies, instituted this Order, some years previous to his becoming the Sovereign of the Spanish Monarchy. The Number of Knights, according to the Statutes, cannot exceed thirty. The Founder, was to remain Sovereign Grand-Master, so long as he lived, and upon his demise, that Dignity was to be enjoyed by the Kings of Naples, and their Successors. Those who are invested therewith, must exhibit the most authentic Genealogical Proofs of the Nobleness of their Descent, during the space of four Centuries. The Knights are addressed by the Title of Excellency.

Note of the Editor.

The Badge, is an eight pointed white enamelled Cross of Gold, in the center of which appears *Saint Januarius* in his Episcopal Robes, as Patron of the Order. In his left Hand, he holds an open Book, upon which is a small phial, containing the miraculous Blood of this holy Martyr, and in his right, he grasps the Episcopal Croisier. In the four principal angles, are four Fleurs-de-Lis of massy Gold.

The Knights wear this Cross suspended from a broad, rich, flame-coloured watered Ribbon, which is worn scarf-wise over the right Shoulder.

They likewise wear, upon their usual upper Garments, an eight pointed Star embroidered in Silver. This is attached to the left side of the Coat, and the upper and lower Rays are something longer than the lateral ones. This Star is intirely filled by the Effigy of the Patron, in rich embroidery. It is the same in all points, as the one, of which a Description has been given, in speaking of the Cross. *Saint Januarius* is surrounded with the Motto :

IN SANGUINE FOEDUS.

It is disposed as follows: On the right side is—IN SAN—above is—GUI—on the left side, is—NE FOE—and below—DUS. In the four angles, are so many Fleurs-de-Lis, in Gold embroidery.

Upon Occasions of Solemnity, the Knights wear a Mantle of Crimson Mohair, bestrewed with Fleurs-de-Lis, in Gold embroidery.

This Mantle is lined with Pearl coloured Taffety, and, is richly beset with black Spots, after the manner of Ermine. Rich Tassels of Gold and Silver hang down on each side. The Hat is of black Velvet, with a white Feather.

The Dress which is worn with this Mantle, is a Vest and Coat of Cloth of Silver, or white and Silver Tissue, and the Star is equally worn upon the Coat, and upon the Mantle.

Sir JOHN ACTON BART, of Aldenham in Shropshire, who was during many years Prime Minister of the Court of Naples, is a Knight of this Order. The Plan of this Work does not permit us to speak of him with respect to his ministerial Capacity.

We doubt not impartial Posterity will do him ample Justice. But in a Work which is intirely consecrated to the Orders of Knighthood, at this day existing, we cannot omit to mention, that this Gentleman commanded the Tuscan Gallies in the well known Expedition of Comte *O Reily* against the Dey of Algiers. Upon the retreat of the Spaniards, General ACTON displayed such cool and intrepid Bravery, and manoeuvred with such Ability, that he effectually covered the Army, and saved it from total destruction.

May Sir JOHN ACTON now enjoy, that Repose, which is the ultimate Wish of every Man! He may with Justice inscribe over the Door of his Mansion:

Ploravere suis non respondere Favorem
Speratum Meritis!

By the female side, General ACTON, was doubly related to the Great GIBBON: a name which would reflect Honour upon any Family. Sir JOHN ACTON is likewise a Knight of the Order of *Saint Stephen* of Tuscany, of which we shall say more hereafter.

XXXII.

OF THE SICILIAN ORDER

OF

SAINT FERDINAND AND OF MERIT.

Instituted A. C. 1800.

Of the Sixty-Six Orders of Knighthood still existing, and which are in a flourishing State at this Period, the Sicilian Order of Saint Ferdinand and of Merit, is of the most recent Institution. When the Hero, whose name never can be pronounced but with Pride and Exultation by his Countrymen, safely piloted the Royal Family of Naples, pursued by a licentious Army of merciless Enemies, and amidst the war of Elements landed them on the friendly shore of Sicily, it was an object, His Majesty had earnestly in contemplation to confer the Royal Order of *Saint Januarius*, upon his intrepid Deliverer. Upon the Great NELSON, whose claim to that appellation, is far better founded and ascertained, and

much stronger, than those of many who have usurped it, or on whom it has been venally conferred. Two points of equal weight, militated against the Royal inclinations. The strictest adherence to the Roman-Catholic communion, and an implicit belief in the miraculous liquefaction of the Blood of the Patron, being the principles on which the Order of *Saint Januarius* was founded, it could not possibly, nor in truth with any propriety, be conferred upon, or accepted by a Protestant. As his Sicilian Majesty, however, most ardently wished to bestow an ostensible Mark of his grateful Favour, upon the noble and unrivalled Admiral, who had preserved Him and his Family in such a signal manner, and who was then his welcome Guest: and conceived it proper to have in his power the means of recompensing those who had faithfully served the State and the Sovereign, although some difference with respect to his and their religious tenets, might exist: he resolved to institute and establish an Order of Merit, to be conferred only upon those who have performed some great and eminent Service

to the Kingdom of the two Sicilies. His Majesty, stimulated by an extreme desire to commemorate an event so fortunate, and which demonstrated the interposition of an All-Protecting Providence, (and having in view to render still more honourable the Ensigns of this knightly confraternity, destined to be henceforward bestowed as the apparent Marks of his Favour) thought proper to put the Order under the especial Protection of his Individual Patron. By the Statutes, the Number of the Knights-Grand-Crosses, is limited to twenty-four. The Right Honourable Horatio Lord Viscount NELSON, and the Field-Marshal SOUWAROFF-RIMNISKY, Prince ITALISKY, were the two Foreigners who were nominated, or elected by the Sovereign, as the senior Knights-Companions. The late Emperor of Russia, PAUL I. was the third, and His Sicilian Majesty, his two Sons, all the Ministers of State, and the Chief Nobles of the Court, to the amount of twenty-one, were selected to complete the stipulated Number of those, who were nominated as the original Knights-Grand-Crosses. This

Order is composed only of two Classes: of Knights-Grand-Crosses, and Knights-Commanders. The second Class is not restricted to any fixed number. Sir THOMAS TROUBRIDGE, and Sir ALEXANDER JOHN BALL, BARTS; and Sir SAMUEL HOOD, Sir THOMAS LEWIS, and Sir BENJAMIN HOLLOWELL, All Post-Captains in the British Navy, were honoured by His Sicilian Majesty with the Badge of Knight-Commander, to testify His high sense of the Services they had performed for the Safeguard and Protection of his Person, his Family, and his Kingdoms. As is invariably practised upon such occasions, Lord Viscount NELSON, solicited and obtained the most gracious Permission of His Britannic Majesty to assume the Title, and to wear the Insignia as a Knight-Grand-Cross: and these Gentlemen have received the like Permission.

The Badge of the Royal Sicilian Order of Saint Ferdinand and of Merit, is extremely elegant. It is of Gold, in the form of a Star of six Rays, the whole issuing from a Gold circle. In the middle of this circle is the Image of Saint Ferdinand in his

Robes and Crown, his right Hand resting on a drawn Sword, and holding in his left a Crown of Laurel. This Effigy of the Patron is encircled with the Motto: *Pro Fide et Merito*. This Cross, or Badge, is attached to a broad dark blue Ribbon, with a small red Border, since these are the French and Spanish Colours of the House of Bourbon. It is worn scarf-wise over the right Shoulder. The Star is of Silver. It is worn on the left Breast, and corresponds in all respects, with the Cross above mentioned. The Commanders wear the Medal of the Order suspended from the Neck by a narrow Ribbon, alike in Colour to the large one. Until they are advanced to the Rank of Grand-Cross, they are not intitled to wear the Star on their upper Apparel.

SECTION V.
ELECTORAL AND ARCHIEPISCO-
PAL ORDERS.



I.

OF THE ELECTORAL ORDER
OF
SAINT HENRY OF SAXONY.

Instituted October the 7th 1756.



AUGUSTUS the III. King of Poland instituted this Order on the 7th of October 1736. The Badge was a red enamelled Cross-pattée, on one side of which appeared the Portrait, or Effigy of the Emperor HENRY the II. surrounded with these Words: *Sanctus Henricus Imperator*: and upon each of the four Branches of the Cross, was his Majesty's Cypher A. III. R. displayed in Gold Letters. The four an-

gular spaces between the Branches, were occupied by so many white Eagles of Poland. In the center of the reverse were these Words:

Pietate et bellica Virtute.

Upon each of the Branches, were disposed the Swords of Saxony placed Cross-wise, on an escutcheon of pretence, per Fess Sable and Argent, they being the Arms borne by the Elector, as Hereditary Arch-Marshal of the Holy-Roman-Empire. This Cross was worn suspended from a columbine-red Ribbon, having on both edges a narrow border of Silver,

In 1765 the Royal Founder died, and his Son the late Elector, having survived him only a few Months, the Order became dormant.

On the 4th of September 1768. His Royal Highness Prince XAVIER of Saxony deemed it expedient to renew this Order as a reward for brave Actions, and as a proper recompense for the Officers who served in the Troops of the Elector. This

Prince was at that juncture Administrator of the Electorate; and never any one, as a Regent, acquitted himself in a manner so advantageous to the States, and to the Prince entrusted to his care. The Badge of the renewed Order, consists of a gold eight pointed Cross of the Maltese form, having a broad border of white enamel. In the Center is an Escutcheon of yellow enamel, and thereupon appears a pedestrian Figure of the Emperor Saint HENRY, completely armed, and decorated with the Ornaments and Attributes of the Imperial Dignity. On a blue circle which surrounds the Escutcheon, are these Words:

Xaverius Princ. Polon. Dux et Administrator Saxoniae instituit 1763.

On the reverse is likewise a blue enamelled escutcheon, and thereon is displayed on a Shield, per Fess Sable and Argent, the two Swords placed Cross-wise, as already mentioned. These Swords are surrounded with a Crown of Laurel, and the whole is encircled with a Fillet, or Border, of blue Enamel, on which appears

the Motto of the Order; *Virtuti in Bello!*
The four principal Angles of this Cross,
are filled up with green Branches, and
garlands of Rue, which are the ancient
Devices of the Electoral House of Saxony.

II.

OF THE ORDER

OF

THE HOLY KNIGHT AND MARTYR
SAINT GEORGE, OF BAVARIA.

Instituted A. C. 1729,

THIS Order flourished in Bavaria during a very long Period. The Knights thereof were usually denominated: “*The Protectors, and Defenders of the Immaculate Conception of the blessed Virgin Mary!*”

In old times, these Knights were much esteemed, on account of the Courage, and Valour, they displayed in the Tournaments of the 13th and 14th Centuries. In 1487, the last Tournament was held at Worms, and from that Period, this Order remained dormant until the year 1729, when His Imperial Majesty, CHARLES-ALBERT, Elector of Bavaria, renewed it, in the third year of His Reign.

His Holiness, the Sovereign Pontiff solemnly confirmed the same; and the Re-Creation of this Order was celebrated at Munich, with much Pomp, in the Collegial and Chapteral Church, dedicated to the Mother of our Redeemer.

The Badge, is a sky blue enamelled Cross of Gold, with a white Border; and in the middle thereof, somewhat higher than the Cross, is a Shield of Gold, with a Circle of the same Metal. Thereupon is depicted the Mother of our Lord, standing upon a Crescent, which appears in the Clouds. She holds her Hands extended; her Head is surrounded with five Stars; and under the Crescent, is a Serpent, which she treads upon with her Feet. In the four principal Angles, are four small Compartments of blue Enamel; each having a narrow border of white Enamel: and thereupon appear, these Letters in Gold:

V. I. B. I. Virgini Immaculatae, Bavaria Immaculata!

Each Point of this Cross, is terminated with a Button, or Bead of Gold. The other Side of this Cross, to speak properly, re-

presents the Order of Saint *George*. The eight Points are enamelled in red, and the whole is surrounded with a narrow border of white Enamel. In the middle is a circular Shield, on which appears Saint *George*, with his usual Attributes. Upon the reverse of the four Compartments, which occupy the Angles, are the four Letters: J. U. P. F. *Justus ut Palma florebit!*

This Cross, by the means of a Ring of massy Gold, is suspended from the Head of a Lion, and on days of Solemnity, it hangs pendant upon the middle of the Breast; being then attached to the Collar. This Collar is composed of three Links, which are renewed alternately. The first is a rectangle of Gold, upon which are these Letters: *In Fide, Justitia et Fortitudine!* On the Outside of this Rectangle, are flames of Gold; and on the two Extremities are placed princely Caps, in red Enamel.

The second Link is formed by two quadrated Compartments, which are united together; they are alternately enamelled in blue and white; and the Outsides are adorned with a rich foliage of Gold. The

third Link, consists of two Lions of Gold with double Tails, each standing erect upon a mount of the same Metal, and fronting each other. Between them, is a Pillar of massy Gold, which is terminated with an Imperial Globe. With one Paw, they support this Pillar, and with the other, a drawn Sword. These Links are disposed in the following manner: first are the Lions; then the Compartments; and lastly, the Rectangle: then the Compartments again: and then the Lions.

The Knights constantly wear the Cross, suspended from a broad sky-blue watered Ribbon, which is edged with two narrow stripes. The outward one, is white, the inner one, of a dark blue Colour.

Upon the left side of their upper Garment, the Grand-Crosses wear an eight pointed sky-blue embroidered Cross, with a Border of Silver. In the middle of this Star, is a Shield of Silver, with a red Cross embroidered thereupon. In the principal Angles are four quadrated Compartments of blue and Silver; the Colours are disposed checkerwise.

The Habit of this Order, consists—

- 1) Of a straight Coat, which is turned up with Silver tissue.
- 2) A Ponceau-Velvet Belt, embroidered with Silver.
- 3) A sky-blue Velvet Scapulary, with a rich Border of Silver.
- 4) The small-Cloaths, are of Ponceau coloured Velvet.
- 5) The Shoes are white, with red Heels, and are tied with Roses of red and Silver.
- 6) The Mantle of the Order, is of sky-blue Velvet, lined with Silver tissue.
- 7) The Hair is worn floating.
- 8) The Hat is of black Velvet: it is turned up in front; is adorned with a rich Diamond Button and Loop; and the whole is surrounded with Plumes of red and white Ostrich Feathers.

The Mantle is ornamented with the Star of the Order, and the Collar is worn above the Scapulary.

The Insignia are worn as follows: the Grand-Master, the Grand-Priors, and the Grand-Commanders, wear the Star em-

broidered upon their Coats; and the Cross, (suspended from the Ribbon, as already mentioned) is worn scarf-wise over the right Shoulder. The Commanders wear the same Star upon their left Breasts, but it is something smaller than that of the Grand-Commanders: They wear likewise a smaller Cross; it is worn round the Neck, suspended from a Ribbon of the Breadth of three Fingers, in such a manner that it hangs pendant upon the middle of the Breast:

The Knights have no Star: They wear their Cross after the manner of the Commanders, but the Ribbon is still smaller.

The reigning Elector of Bavaria, is always the Grand-Master of this Order: next to him, are three Grand-Priors: two of which Dignities appertain to the Electoral Princes, and the third, to the eldest of the Princes of the younger Branches of the Bavarian Family. In case there be none, it remains vacant. After this, the Order is divided into three Classes.

1) Are the Grand-Commanders, who are, *quoad numerum fixum*—Six; the

Grand-Chancellor of the Order is selected from this number.

2) The Commanders, are twelve in number; and out of their Class are chosen the Treasurer, and Master of the Ceremonies.

3) The Knights are twenty-four in number: and finally; the Secretary, the Cashier, and the Master of the Ward Robe, selected therefrom, compleat the Organisation of this * Order.

* *Charles-Albert*, the most Serene Elector of Bavaria, instituted on April 24th 1729 the *Order of Saint George, of the Defenders of the immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary*. The Names of the Knights created in *that* and the following year, by the Electoral Prince, are to be found in the *Manual of Genealogy*, p. 128. In 1742 the Elector was chosen Emperor and King of the Romans. He reigned three years by the Name of *Charles VII*.

Note of the Editor.

III.

OF THE ORDER

OF

SAINT HUBERT OF THE DUTCHY OF
JULIERS.

Instituted A. C. 1444.



IN 1423. * upon the Demise of REINHOLD the III. Duke of Juliers and Gueldres, ADOLPHUS the Second Duke of Berg, succeeded to those States, and in 1425 he received the Investiture of them from the Emperor SIGISMUND.

* This Order was in a very flourishing State from the time of its first Institution, until 1609. The Ducal House of Cleves, then became extinct, in the Male line; and the Dutchies, being claimed by the Elector-Palatin, and the Elector of Brandenburg, were put into sequestration by the Emperor; and that, amongst others, was one of the causes, which gave rise to the War of thirty years. The Order, during this troublesome and agitated Period, was gradually neglected, and finally forgotten. Until the year 1709. it continued in this condition. The then reigning Elector-Palatin, renewed

Although the right of ADOLPHUS was incontestible, nevertheless, ARNOLD of EGMONT, pretended to be the Lawful Successor. He endeavoured to make himself Master of these Dutchies, and to that end, advanced with a Body of Troops into the Country of his Enemy.

To prevent unnecessary Effusion of Blood, ADOLPHUS proposed to compromise the matter in dispute, by means of an amicable Treaty, in which a Truce of 10 years was particularly stipulated. In consequence of this Negociation, ADOLPHUS paid to his Competitor the Sum of 10,000 Florins, and he, in return, resigned to the Duke all his

it, and a new Code of Statutes was digested for its better Government. By these it is enacted, that the number of Comtes and Barons, who enjoy the feudal rights, of the Domains appertaining to the Order, shall not exceed twelve: but that the number of Princes and private Gentlemen, shall not be limited. Every Person without exception, on whom this Order is conferred, is obliged to exhibit Proofs of 16 Generations of Nobility, by paternal and maternal Descent; and when invested therewith, every one must make a free Gift of one hundred Ducats, *ad pios usus*.

Note of the Editor.

Pretentions to the Dutchy of Juliers, and to the other States which were in Litigation.

In 1437. ADOLPHUS dying without Heirs, his Cousin GERHARD the V. succeeded him in the Dutchy of Juliers. ARNOLD of EGMONT then renewed his Pretensions upon these States, and again marched with a regular Army into the Dominions of his Rival. Thus attacked, Duke GERHARD defended himself with the utmost Bravery. In the same year, and on the Feast-Day of Saint Hubert, a bloody Battle was fought, and he gained a most compleat Victory.

In 1444. Duke GERHARD instituted this Order, to perpetuate so memorable a circumstance.

The Badge, is an eight pointed red enamelled Cross of Gold, with Beads of Gold at the extremity of each point. In the middle is a gold Shield, upon which is a tuft of Trees in green Enamel; out of which appears the fore Part of a Deer, bearing a red Cross between his Antlers. Opposite to the Deer, is the Figure of Saint HUBERT with a glory round his Head. He

is in a kneeling attitude. This Shield is surrounded with a Circle of red Enamel, on which appears the Motto of the Order:

In Trau Vast !

It is in Gold, and in the old Teutonic Characters. The meaning of which is: “Be firm in Fidelity!” From each of the four Angles of the Cross shoot forth three Beams of Gold.

This Badge, the Knights are obliged to wear constantly. It is suspended from a broad, rich, watered Ponceau-coloured Ribbon, with a narrow border of dark green, and is worn scarf-wise over the left Shoulder.

The Dress of Ceremony of this Order, consists of a Vest of white Satin, with long white Silk Hose; and above the whole is worn a short Mantle of black Velvet, lined with black Silk. The whole is made after the ancient Spanish Fashion. The great Collar, (the Links of which, are in all respects similar to the Cross, as already described) is worn round the Neck, upon Days of Solemnity; the Cross is suspended therefrom, and is pendant on the middle

of the Breast. As well upon their usual Dress, as upon their Mantles of Ceremony, the Knights wear a Star of Silver, the Rays of which, are of unequal Sizes; the four central Rays being somewhat longer than the others. Upon this Star is disposed a Cross-Pattée, embroidered in Silver, embellished with burnished Gold, surrounded with a border of the same, and the extreme Points terminating with a Gold Bead, or Button. In the middle of this Star, is a circular Piece of Ponceau-coloured Velvet, and thereupon appears the Motto of the Order, in Gold Letters. The whole is surrounded with a Circle of Gold.

This Order was once styled—"The Order of the Horn:" as the Knights formerly wore a hunting Horn, suspended from a Chain, as the peculiar and distinctive Badge of this noble Order.

From the Epoch of its Creation, until the year 1709. this Order was in a State of decadence. At that Period above mentioned, it was renewed by PHILIP-WIL-

LJAM, * Elector-Palatin of the Rhine, who named himself Grand-Master, and it is now esteemed one of the first Orders of the German Empire.

When His late Electoral Highness CHARLES-THEODORE, visited Italy, he was received and treated at Florence with so much Pomp and Magnificence, by GEORGE-NASSAU-CLAVERING COWPER, Earl COWPER, that he requested His Lordship to accept of this, his own Order, as a small Testimony

* *Haagen* (de ord. equest.) maintains, that it was the Elector-Palatin, *John-William*, who renewed the Order of Saint Hubert, in 1709. Its Origin is attributed, not without Contradiction, to *Gerard* Duke of Berg and Juliers, on Account of a Victory gained by him in 1444. in a Battle with the Forces of *Arnold of Egmont*: while others affirm it to have been instituted in Honour of St. *Hubert* Bishop of Liege. See *Gryphus*, and *Teschenmacher*, who is quoted by him, p. 274. The most Serene Elector bestowed on such Knights of his Order, who are not distinguished by Princely Rank, *Commanderies in Commendam*: but to those Princes who are invested with this Order, are appropriated the Title of Chief of an Electoral Legion, and the annual Emoluments arising from it.

Vid. HAAGEN de Ord. equest, p. 12.

of his regard, and of the due Sense he entertained of His Lordship's distinguished Hospitality.

This Nobleman died at Florence in 1790, and by his Death, the liberal Arts and Sciences, were deprived of a generous Patron and Benefactor. His Lordship was a Prince of the holy Roman Empire; and not a Comte thereof, as is erroneously stated in the English Court, and London Kalenders. That Dignity was granted to him by the Emperor JOSEPH, the Second; and with the Approbation of His Britannic Majesty.

IV.

OF THE ORDER

OF

THE PALATIN LION.

Instituted A. C. 1768.



The Elector Palatin CHARLES-THEODORE instituted this Order on the first of January 1768. as a perpetual Remembrance of his having on *that Day*, reigned completely twenty-five years. On *that* account, he then limited the number of the Knights to twenty-five, including the Chancellor.—Such of the Subjects, or Noblemen, of this Electorate, as are desirous of obtaining this Distinction, must have served the Electoral House faithfully, during the space of twenty-five years.

The Badge of this Order is a Cross of Gold enamelled blue, in the center of which is a golden Lion erect, crowned with an antique Crown, and the whole is surrounded with a Glory, or Flames of Gold. Above

the Head of the Lion, appears the Word: MERENTI. Upon the Reverse are the Letters C. T. interlaced; such being the Cypher, or Monogram of the Name of the most Serene Founder. This Cypher is surmounted with a Chapeau-Electoral, or Electoral Cap, and beneath are these Words: *Institutor Anno 1768*. This Cross, appendant from a richly watered broad white Ribbon, with a dark blue Border, is worn scarf-wise over the left Shoulder: but such Ecclesiastics as are invested with the Ensigns, must wear them Saltier-wise, and suspended from a narrower Ribbon. The Star corresponds with the Reverse of the Cross. It is of Silver, but as to Form, it is not remarkable for either Taste or Elegance. This Order has been considerably augmented, and has undergone many Alterations since the Epoch of its first Institution. * The Order of Saint Michael, is

* Properly speaking, the Order of Saint Michael, is not a Sovereign Order, since it is always conferred by an appanaged Prince of the Electoral House; and is, as it were, under the Protection of the Elector.—*Joseph-Clement* of Bavaria, and his three Nephews,

likewise one of those which appertain to the Electoral Family, now denominated—
The Bavaro-Palatin.



(*Clement-Augustus*, Elector of Cologne—*John-Theodore*, Prince-Bishop of Liege, and Duke *Clement* of Bavaria,) the late Elector *Maximilian II.* and the late Elector-Palatin *Charles-Theodore*, *pro temp.* His late Serene Highness *Charles*, Duke of Deux-Ponts, and the reigning Elector-Palatin Duke of Bavaria, (previous to His Accession to the Electoral States) have successively enjoyed the Dignity of Grand-Master of this Order; and save in two instances, occasioned by the Minorities of Princes, it has been constantly under the Protection and Controul of the Electors-Dukes of Bavaria. His most Serene and most Reverend Highness *Joseph-Clement* of Bavaria, above-mentioned, instituted this Order in 1721. he being then Elector of Cologne, and Prince-Bishop of five or six Sees, the most richly endowed in the Empire. The true Title, or Denomination of this Order, is, "*The Equestrian Order of the Defenders of the divine Honour, under the Guardianship and Protection of Saint Michael the Arch-Angel!*" At present, His Serene Highness Duke *William* of Deux-Ponts-Birkenfeld, enjoys the Dignity of Grand-Master, and confers the Order under the Will and Pleasure of the Elector Palatin Duke of Bavaria. The Motto of this Order, is—*Quis ut Deus!*—The Ribbon is sky-

blue. It has a narrow Border of dark, or garter blue, and is richly watered. As our Applications to the Secretaries of this, and the foregoing Order, did not meet with the smallest Attention, we are not in a State of saying more of these Orders, or of giving any Description of the Insignia of that of Saint Michael. The Star, is said to be a most beautiful Piece of Embroidery.

V.

OF THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL ORDER

OF

SAINT RUPERT OF SALZBURG.

Instituted A. C. 1701.

JOHN-ERNEST, * Comte de Thun, Prince Arch-Bishop of Salzburg, instituted this Order in 1701, to the Honour of Saint RUPERT, the Founder, and first Bishop of that See.

He endowed it with several considerable Estates, insomuch that the Commanderies are very valuable. There are only twelve Commanders, and so many

* *Haagen* (de Ord. equest.) tells us that *John-Ernest de Thun*, Archbishop of Salzburg, was of the ancient and noble Family of the Comtes de Thun and Hohenstein, which have given many Princes to the Episcopal Sees of the Empire. The two last Prince-Bishops of Trente, were of that illustrious House, and the reigning Prince-Bishops of Trente and Passau, are of the same Branch,

Note of the Editor.

Knights, and those Dignities, are usually bestowed upon such Noblemen as have distinguished Employments in the Court of the Prince-Archbishop.

The Badge, is a four pointed white enamelled Gold-Cross, of an Anchor-Form, with a Border of Gold. On one Side, upon an Escutcheon of blue Enamel, appears the Image of Saint RUPERT; and on the other, the Initials J. E. are upon a similar Escutcheon. These Letters are in Gold, and are surmounted with a Princes Cap, proper.

The Knights wear this Cross round the Neck suspended from a dark Crimson Ribbon, with a small black Border.

On the 15th of November of the same year, the * Prince-Archbishop, having received a Confirmation of this Order from

* Mr Clark observes, "that the Archbishop of Salzburg, being the richest and most powerful Prince of the *Circle* of Bavaria, next to the Elector, his Order is in good Esteem." See Clark Vol. 2. p. 19. As it is conferred upon so few, and those the chief Nobles of the Country, he might have said, that it is one of the most honourable Orders of Knighthood, which exist in the Empire.

Note of the Editor.

the Emperor LEOPOLD the First, he chose twelve Persons from amongst the first Nobility of that Country, and in the Church of the Holy Trinity, His Highness held a Grand-Chapter, and with great Pomp invested each Knight with the Ensigns of his Dignity. The Ceremony concluded with a magnificent Banquet.

The Commanders wear a rich Gold Star upon the left side of their usual Apparel. It is nearly of the same Form as the Cross; and is embroidered in Spangles. In the center, upon a sky-blue Escutcheon, appear the Initials of the Founder, J. E. embroidered in Spangles of Gold.

Each Commander enjoys a Prebend, to the annual Amount of two hundred Pounds Sterling.

SECTION VI.

DUCAL AND PRINCELY ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

I.

OF THE ORDER

OF

THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

Instituted A. C. 1429.

THIS great and illustrious Order of Knight-
hood, which is second only to the Garter,
was instituted on the 10th of January 1429.
by PHILIP the Good, Duke of Burgundy
and Brabant, and Earl of Flanders; the
most puissant Prince of that age. The Duke
set so high a Value upon this Order, that
he took for his Device, or Motto, the
following Words—*Autre n'auray!*—which
in the old French Language means: “I
“will have, or, “I will wear, none other!”

And such is the ancient Motto of the Order. One circumstance worthy of remark occurs with respect to the Statutes: namely, the Knights are not obliged to produce any Proofs, preparatory to their Reception. Whereas the contrary exists with respect to most other Orders, and especially on the Continent. It is particularly specified in the Code of Laws of this—"that whoever
 "is the Object of the choice of the Sovereign,
 "possesses in virtue of his so being, every
 "requisite which may intitle him to his
 "Admission therein."

In many points, Mr. *Eichler*, and Mr. *Clark* hold the same Language with regard to this Order. They agree as to the cause and date of its Institution, the latter expressly says—"that it was founded on the
 "10th of January 1429, at Bruges in Flan-
 "ders, by PHILIP the Good, Duke of Bur-
 "gundy; on the day of his Marriage with
 "his third Wife, the Infanta ISABELLA of
 "Portugal." He likewise says (as does the former) "that this has ever been ranked
 "among the most illustrious and distin-
 "guished Orders of Knighthood in Europe."

He tells us—"that the number of Knights
"is not limited, though it seldom exceeds
"Seventy or Eighty, of which, there are
"generally a good many of the French and
"Italian Nobility." This Statement, is
very correct, He then adds—"But all must
"prove their noble Descent from the twelfth
"Century." That may be the case with the
Spanish Branch of the Order, though we
have reason to be of another Opinion. It
certainly is not so with respect to the
German, at least according to a copy of the
original Statutes we once saw, and which
had been in the Possession of the late
Chancellor of Brabant, his Excellency the
Comte de NENY.

Mr. Clark's Description of the Collar,
is so well drawn up, that we shall give it
in his own Words.

"On days of Ceremony, the Knights
"wear the Collar, which is composed of
"double steels, interwoven with flint
"stones, emitting sparks of fire, (the whole
"enamelled in their proper colours) at the
"end whereof hangs on the Breast a Golden-
"Fleece. The fusils are joined two and two

“together, as if they were double BB’s, (the Cyphers of Burgundy.) The Flint-stones are the ancient Arms of the Sovereigns of Burgundy of the first Race, and their Motto—*Ante ferit quam flamma micet.*”

“The Motto of the Order is—*Praetium non vile laborum.* There are four Great-Officers, viz. the Chancellor, the Treasurer, the Register, and a King of Arms, called *Toison d’or.*”

The Badge, consists of a golden Fleece, suspended from a Flint-Stone, which is surrounded with flames of Gold. This the Knights wear round the Neck, suspended from a ponceau, or fire coloured Ribbon, of the Breadth of two Fingers, and in such Wise that it hangs upon the Breast. On solemn Festivals, it is attached to the great Collar, and is also worn pendant, upon the middle of the Breast. When first the Order was instituted, the Knights were obliged to wear the Collar daily; but the Emperor CHARLES the Vth substituted the Ribbon above mentioned, in lieu thereof.

The Habit of this Order, consists of a long Mantle, and a Cap of Crimson Velvet, which are lined with white lustring. The Mantle is intirely bordered with the Insignia of the Order: viz. Flint-Stones and Fire-Steels, disposed alternately. The former are surrounded with flames of fire, and the whole is worked in a rich embroidery of Gold. The Vest and small Cloaths are of plain white Silk.

In its Origin, this Order was limited to twenty-five Knights only; but the Emperor CHARLES the V. augmented that Number. This, and the Substitution of the Ribbon in the place of the Collar, are the only changes which it has undergone, during the space of near four Centuries.

This Order which is justly esteemed one of the most honourable and famous of the many Orders of Chivalry existing in the World, was instituted at Bruges in Flanders. During the Reigns of the four last Dukes of Burgundy, *Philip the Hardy*, *John sans Peur*, *Philip the Good*, and *Charles the Bold*, that City was the Staple of the Wool trade, which was carried on with all the

other Countries of Europe, and especially with the Realm of England.

When the Order was first established, the Grand-Mastership was inalienably attached to the Earldom of Flanders, that once flourishing Country, the Birth-Place and Seat of European Commerce.

At present, the King of Spain, and the Emperor, equally pretend to, and equally exercise, the Functions ascribed to the Dignity of Grand-Master: but both Princes confer the Order as Representatives of the Earls of Flanders. The King of Spain, as *Heir-General*: he being descended from, and the representative of the Infanta MARIA-THERESA, Daughter of PHILIP the IVth, and Sister, and collateral Heiress of CHARLES the Second, the last Prince of the eldest Branch of the House of Austria: which House was engrafted upon those of Flanders and Burgundy, by the Marriage of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN the First, with MARY, the Heiress of those powerful Families.

* The Emperor confers it, as Heir, *en Taille-Male*, of the same Families: he

* Mr. Clark assigns no fewer than sixteen Orders of Knighthood to the House of *Austria*. He classes them in the following manner. The *Golden Fleece*: *Saint Stephen*: *Maria-Theresa*: *Saint Gerion*: the *Blood of our Saviour*: *Saint Anthony in Hainault*: *Saint Michael in Germany*: *Saint George in Austria*: the *Starry Cross*: the *Slaves to Virtue*: the *Tusin*: *Neighbourly Love*: *Dragon overthrown*: *Swan*: *Bear*: and *Saint George in Italy*. Will he allow us to make a few observations on this Statement? The Emperor confers the Order of the *Golden-Fleece*, as Heir *en Taille-Male* of the *Dukes of Burgundy—Comtes of Flanders*. The Original-Founder, *Philip the Good*, having in the Statutes of Creation, or Institution, expressly ordained, that the Grand-Mastership of this Order should be inseparably attached to the *Earldom of Flanders*; which from the Treaty of *Utrecht* in 1713. (confirmed by that of *Rastadt* in 1714) until that of *Luneville*, (in 1800) the junior Branch of the House of *Austria*, did—*de jure et de facto*—really possess. His Imperial Majesty confers the Order of *Saint Stephen*, as *King of Hungary*: and that of *Maria-Theresa*, as *Arch-Duke of Austria*. The Order of *Saint Gerion* was founded by the Emperor *Frederic* of the House of *Suabia*, and never had any thing in common with *Austria*. The Order of the *Blood of our Saviour* was instituted by the Princes of the House of *Gonzaga*, *Dukes of Mantua*. It shared the Fate of the Princes of that House: and

being *Lineally* descended from the Emperor CHARLES the VIth, the last Prince of the

since the Sequestration of the States of *that* unfortunate Family (which happened in 1701) it has remained dormant. Under the sumptuous and magnificent Patrons of *Julio-Romano*, and of the Professors of every liberal Art, this Order was in very high Estimation. *Saint Anthony* in *Hainault*, is more connected with the House of *Bavaria*, than *that* of *Austria*. Such Orders ought rather to be classed with Guilds and Confraternities, than with Orders of Knighthood. There were, in ancient times, many of those, which held a middle Rank between the Military, and the Monastic Orders. An Historian, must not, however, confound these three with each other. *Clark's* succinct account of the Order of *Saint Michael* in *Germany*—"that it was instituted at *Mantua* in 1618, received at *Vienna* in 1619: confirmed by Pope *Urban VIII.* in 1624. and soon fell into disuse," is very probable. His Relation of the Order of *Saint George* in *Austria*, is strictly historical. *That* of the Ladies Order of the *Starry-Cross*, is equally so: that of the *Slaves to Virtue*—is in the same Class. They both exist, and are conferred by the *Empress-Queen* of the *Romans*, for the time being. What the *Tusin* means, we know not: unless it be a corruption of the French Word *Toussaint*—"or an Order in Honour of all the Saints." With this Order, we are unacquainted. The Order of *Neighbourly Love*, was instituted by the Empress *Elisabeth*, born Princess of *Brunswick-Wulsenbuttel*. *Haagen* says she established

august Branch, which since the year 1559. had uninterruptedly swayed the Imperial

it in 1708. previous to her Journey to Spain, where she went for the purpose of being married to *Charles III.* who was afterwards *Emperor of Germany*, (vid, *Haagen de ord. equest. p. 13.*) This Order is now dormant. *That of the Dragon overthrown*—may be considered as superseded by, or incorporated with the Order of *Saint Stephen of Hungary*: the Collar of which, is much like the neat engraving of that of the Order of the *Dragon*, with which Mr. Clark has favoured us. The Order of the *Swan*, was instituted by the *Dukes of Cleves*. Since that Family became extinct in the male Line, this Order has remained dormant. It depends upon the *King of Prussia*, to revive it, whensoever he shall think proper; and this is evidently proved by that rare and curious Work, intituled—“*L’Histoire de l’Ordre du Cygne, par M. le Comte de Bar.*” As to the Order of the *Bear*, we will not dispute the point with our Brother-Historian: but his History of that of *Saint George in Italy*, is extremely incorrect. *Don John of Austria*, who he says the *Emperor Charles V.* made his Deputy-Grand-Master of this Order, was never publicly acknowledged by that Prince; nor even ’till some time after his Death, by *PHILIP the Second*, King of Spain, when he stood in need of the Courage and Abilities of his great and ill-fated Brother. See—*Histoire des Guerres civiles des Pays-Bas; par le Pere Farnian Strada, de l’Ordre de Jesus*: as likewise the History of *Cardinal Bentivoglio*, who has treated the same Subject. *Note of the Editor.*

Scepter. The Decorations, or Insignia, are the same in Spain and in Germany. The Statutes are the same: and the Sovereigns confer it only upon Princes of the Blood, Sovereign Princes of the first Rank, and such of their own Subjects, as are of the highest Rank. * The Imperial Dignity being

* OF THE ORDER OF SAINT JOSEPH
OF FRIEDBERG,

The Emperor JOSEPH the Second instituted the Order of Saint *Joseph* in 1769. for the Imperial Burgh of Friedberg. The reigning Emperor is the Grand-Master, and the reigning Burggrave is the Grand-Prior. The Edile, or Superintendant and Conservator of public Edifices, the Podesta, or Chief of the Council of regency, and the other Burghmen, are Knights. The Burggrave, the Edile, and the Podesta, wear the Cross pendant from a broad blue Ribbon, with a narrow white Border, which is worn scarf-wise over the right Shoulder; and on the left side of their Mantles, or upper Garments, they wear a richly embroidered Star of Silver, in the center of which is the Imperial Eagle, Proper. The other Knights have no Star, and wear the Cross Saltier-wise. The Burggrave is invested with Power and Authority to admit and receive all such Persons as Burghmen, who can legitimate themselves properly, and conformably to the Statutes. This Order is at once Local and Hereditary. Its Constitution is so very particular, that it cannot well be classed with either the

elective, no Order of Knighthood is assigned thereto, save that of Knight of the holy

Chapleral, or the Sovereign Orders. Any Gentleman or Nobleman, who marries the Daughter of a Burghman, becomes a Knight; providing he can exhibit the necessary genealogical Proofs, and is regularly enfranchised. Friedberg, the Seat of this Order, is a Free Imperial City, in the circle of Wetteravia. It is situated on the River Usbach, and near a Mountain called the *Höhe*, which is three German Miles distant from Franckfort on the Mayn. Near the City is to be seen the old Castle, or *Burgh*, called the old Berg-Schloss, from whence the Holy-Roman and free Imperial City of Friedberg, originally derived its Name. The Magistrats are called *Burghmen*, and are Persons of ancient Nobility. The Burggrave their Chief, is alternately chosen from those who profess the Roman Catholic, or the Lutheran faith, and is confirmed by the Emperor. He resides at Friedberg, and in that City is established the Chancery of the immediate Nobility of the circle of Wetteravia. In 1349 the Emperor Charles the IVth mortgaged this city for 10,000 Florins; and by right of Escheat it devolved sometime after to the Burgh of Friedberg; on which account the city must do homage to each new Burggrave, so soon as he is elected. The Domains of the Castle, or Castle-ward, and the city of Friedberg, form together one Voice at the Diet of the Empire, wherein the first is considered as enjoying the chiefest share. The yearly Revenues of the Burgh amount to about 20,000 Florins, from

Roman Empire. This is Hereditary, and at Coronations, is conferred in the accustomed manner. At all other times, it is granted by Diploma, bearing the Sign manual of the Emperor, and under the Seal of the Empire.

When we consider that the chief Orders of Knighthood at present existing, were instituted in the 14th, 15th and 16th Centuries, it appears singular, that extensive and powerful as were the German States of the House of Austria, at those Periods, nevertheless no Order was founded therein, or established in such a manner as to be of any duration.

Till the demise of CHARLES the II^d King of Spain, (the last Prince of the

which the Burggrave receives 6000 as his annual Salary. The regency of the city and Territory consists of twelve Burghmen, half of whom profess the Catholic, and the other half the Lutheran faith. This Order, may, in many respects be compaired to the Order of Baronets of Nova-Scotia, which is one of the most distinguished Titles enjoyed by any Subject of the united Empire of Great-Britain and Ireland, who is beneath the Rank of a Peer.

Note of the Editor.

Spanish, or eldest branch of the House of Austria) the Order of the Golden Fleece, was conferred solely by the Spanish Monarchs. The Emperors, and Princes of the youngest branch, received it from the former; nor had they any Order of Knighthood, whatsoever, at their disposal.

Upon the death of CHARLES the II. King of Spain, PHILIP Duke of Anjou, and CHARLES Arch-Duke of Austria, disputed the Spanish Crown, and both assumed the Grand-Mastership of this Order. CHARLES could not maintain himself in the possession of Spain, but he obtained the Spanish Netherlands, and immediately exercised the right of conferring the Order of the Golden-Fleece: since PHILIP the Good, Duke of Burgundy and Earl of Flanders was the Founder of the Order, and according to the fundamental Principle of its original Institution, the Grand-Mastership appertains inalienably to the Prince who is in possession of the Earldom of Flanders. This is so true, that CHARLES the Bold, Duke of Burgundy—the Arch-Duke MAXIMILIAN, King of the Romans (as having

married MARY the Heiress of Burgundy) PHILIP the handsome King of Castile—the Emperor CHARLES the Vth, PHILIP the IIId, PHILIP the IIIId, PHILIP the IVth and CHARLES the Second, Kings of Spain, all conferred this Order, in virtue of their being the actual possessors of the Earldom of Flanders. PHILIP the Vth King of Spain never could be convinced of the Truth of this fact. He laid claim to this Dignity, and at the Congress held at Cambray in 1721. he presented a solemn protest against the Emperor's exercising the prerogatives attached to the Grand-Mastership; since, according to *his Opinion*, it was an Appertinence which individually belonged to the Crown of Spain. In the Treaty signed at Vienna A. D. 1725. both Monarchs agreed, that each, during his Life, should enjoy the Titles he had assumed: but, that their Successors should assume none others, save those which appertained to the States they really possessed. Amongst these Titles, the Grand-Mastership of this Order, was tacitly included. Upon the Death of the Emperor CHARLES the VIth PHILIP the Vth

again presented a protest against the Arch-Dutchess MARIA-THERESA Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Dutchess of Brabant, and Countess of Flanders, (the eldest Daughter and sole Heiress of the Emperor) for having transferred to the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, her Consort, her Claims, or Rights to this Dignity. In 1748, when Peace was concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, France proposed that the dispute relative to this Object, should on that occasion, be laid aside. FERDINAND the VI. King of Spain, strenuously maintained, however, that the Grand-Mastership belonged to Spain alone: and MARIA-THERESA holding the same language in favour of the Emperor FRANCIS the I. the matter remained—in *Statu quo*, since the Parties concerned would not come to any termination. Austria and Spain now enjoy an equal right with respect to creating Knights of this Order. That late great Minister and rare genius the Duke de CHOISEUL, was a Knight of the Spanish Branch of this Order, at the same time that his Father, the Comte de STAINVILLE, enjoyed the like Distinction,

with which he was invested by the Emperor.

The political altercations touching this matter prove the civilisation and gentleness of the 18th Century. Had they happened in the 16th, they would inevitably have occasioned a rupture between the Chief of the Empire and the Sovereign of any other State. This diplomatic warfare, was however become so fastidious and disgusting to the Empress-Queen MARIA-THERESA, that she resolved upon instituting two Orders, the Grand-Masterships of which, being annexed to the original hereditary States of her own Branch, were exempted from the litigious controul of the Princes who had succeeded to the Dominions of the Elder. The first instituted, was that of
MARIA-THERESA.

Her Imperial Majesty founded this military Order in 1757. in Remembrance of the Victory of Prague, which on the 18th of June of the same year was gained by her Troops over the Prussians. She herself assumed the Grand-Mastership. In the year 1758. it received its Statutes. This

Order is possessed of a fixed Capital which amounts to the Sum of 150,000 Vienna Florins, the Interest of which is divided into proportionate Pensions. The Grand-Crosses each receive one of 1000 Florins yearly, and the Senior Knights each enjoy an annual Stipend to the amount of 6 or 800 Florins. (Of this Order, see page 115. Vol. 1st of this Work.)

On the 5th of May 1764. the Empress-Queen MARIA-THERESA instituted the Royal Order of

SAINT STEPHEN OF HUNGARY.

The King of Hungary is always the Grand-Master of this Order, and precedence is assigned to it immediately after the Golden-Fleece, and before the Order of Maria-Theresa. The Robes of this Order are of green Velvet richly embroidered, and made up after the old Hungarian fashion. The Badge is a Cross-pattée, in the center of which is a patriarchal, or Hungarian Cross, which is placed between the Letters—M. T. and around the whole are these Words:

Publicorum Meritorum Praemium.

On the Reverse, on a Field Argent, appears a Garland, or Crown of Oak leaves, Proper, which is surrounded with these Words:

Sancto Stephano Regi Apostolico.

The Grand-Crosses wear upon the left side of their upper Apparel, a Star of Silver embroidery, in the center of which, on a Field Purpure, appears a patriarchal Cross, Argent, surrounded with a Crown of Oak leaves, Proper.

His Serene Highness CHRISTIAN-FREDERIC-CHARLES-ALEXANDER Marggrave of Brandenburg-Anspach and Bayreuth (who on the 2. Decbr. 1791. resigned his States to his Kinsman and next Heir, the late King of Prussia, and since then has chosen England as the place of his Residence) is a Knight-Grand-Cross of this Order.

(Of this Order see page 113. vol. Ist. of this Work.)

Upon being invested with the Insignia of the Golden-Fleece, the Fees of Honour amount to 800 Ducats of the Empire.



II.

OF THE ORDER

OF

SAINT STEPHEN OF TUSCANY;

OR

SAINT STEPHEN POPE AND MARTYR.

Instituted A. C. 1561.

Cosmo the Great, of the House of Medicis, who the first received the Investiture of the Grand Dutchy of *Tuscany*, instituted this Order in the year 1561, in Honour of Pope STEPHEN the IXth, who had been Bishop of Florence.

The Knights wear this Order round the Neck and upon the Breast: it is attached to, and pendant from a rich watered red Ribbon, of the Breadth of two Fingers. The Badge, is a transparent red enamelled Cross of Gold, surmounted with a Regal Crown of the same Metal. It is in form the same as that of Malta, and upon the left Breast of

the upper Garment, is a small Cross of the same form. This is composed of red Foil, with a narrow gold edging.

The Dress, or Habit, like those of most Orders created in the 15th and 16th Centuries, is black, and made after the Spanish Fashion. The Mantle is black; the Hat likewise; and it is adorned with one white and one red Feather. The Knights are obliged to combat Pirates, and to protect the Tuscan Sea. The chief Seat of the Order, is established at Cosmopolis, in the Island of Elba; and the third of August, being the Anniversary of Saint Stephen of Tuscany, is as such, the Feast-Day of the Order.

The Grand-Duke of Tuscany is always the Grand-Master. The chief Dignities, are the Grand-Commanders, who enjoy the same, during the Reign of the Grand-Master. But the Grand-Constable, the Admiral, the Grand-Prior of the Convent, the Grand-Chancellor, the Treasurer, the Conservator-General, and, the Metropolitan Prior, are elected every three years at the General-Chapter, which is held in the pre-

sence of the Grand-Master. The General-Chapter (from which the twelve Knights who form the Permanent Council are chosen) is held on Whit-Sunday, and then, all the Knights, who amount to three hundred, are obliged to appear in Person. This Order possesses twenty - three Priories; thirty-five Bailliwicks; and a great Number of well endowed Commanderies.

Lieutenant-General Sir JOHN ACTON BART, is a Knight-Profess of this Order.

III.

OF THE DUCAL ORDER

OF

THE WHITE FALCON, OR OF VIGILANCE;

Of Saxe-Weimar.

Instituted August the second A. C. 1752.

To which are prefixed, some preliminary and general Observations upon the present State of learning, and the learned, in Germany; and upon the countenance and protection particularly shown to Litterature and its Professors, by the Sovereigns and Nobility, of the Court of Saxe-Weimar.

What Rome and Italy, towards the decline of the commonwealth, and above all, during the long and memorable Government of *Octavius Caesar* were, with respect to learning — what that Capital, and that Country were, in the golden age of *Leo the Tenth*: such, since an eventful Aera, (the War of seven years) have individually been, many of the principal cities, and sovereign States of the Empire. In truth,

the numerous and illustrious Body of the learned, which, for near half a century, has composed the Republic of Letters, in the Bosom of Germany, is sufficiently eminent to reflect the highest Honour upon any Country, and upon any age, whatsoever. Their Number, has, long been, and still is, most respectable. Every Department of Science, is, compleatly filled. Although the Sovereigns have not all walked upon the Traces of *Augustus*, of *Louis the XIV.* or of *George the Third*; nor all the Ministers of Princes upon those of *Mecaenas*, *Colbert*, or the Earl *Spencer*; yet Germany has had an *Homer*, a *Terence*, and a *Horace*, nay, a *Phaedrus*, a *Juvenal*, and even a *Tacitus*. *Gessner*, *Lessing*, and *Haller*, *Gellert*, *Rabner*, and *Schmidt*, have immortalised the Language of the Teutons, and their Works are translated into those of the most polished nations.

An *Euripides*, a *Virgil*, and a *Sallust*—an *Ariosto*, a *Moliere*, and a *Destouches*—*Goethe*, *Klopstock*, and *Schiller*—*Wieland*, *Kotzebue*, *Iffland*, and *Herder*, (the *Bossuet* of the North,) are still living. Amidst the

Opulence, the Amenity, and never ceasing Hospitality of Hamburgh, the Author of the Messiah, shines with unfading, and undiminished Lustre. *Iffland*, the genuine Successor of *Moliere*, at Berlin, in the center of a military Monarchy, gives universal Delight and Satisfaction, to a People formed by the Great FREDERIC. The Five remaining, are the Ornaments of Weimar.

Ferrara and Modena, have had their Dukes, who patronised and recompenced the inimitable *Ariosto*, the unequalled *Tassoni*, the profound *Sigonius*, the unrivalled *Muratori*, and the indefatigable *Tiraboschi*.

Florence, was long Subject to the Sway of the sage and munificent Medici. Parma, once enjoyed similar Advantages, under the mild and beneficent Administration of several successive Princes, of the House of Farnese; and still preserves its celebrity and its Glory, under a Branch of the House of Bourbon.

— Such, in the present day, and throughout the eighteenth Century, has invariably been, the learned, refined, and polished Court of Weimar.

Protectors of that Apostle of Reason, and the true Gospel, the great, the Heaven-born *Luther*; the Princes of this, the oldest Branch of the august House of Saxony, have constantly and uniformly been, the Patrons of Letters, and the Remunerators of ingenious Men.

As the Sovereigns here alluded to have restored and founded three distinguished Orders of Chivalry; as the ancient Dukes of Ferrara, and Florence, of Modena and Parma, were the Trajans, the Antonines, who liberally rewarded the Litterati of those days; and, as the reigning Dukes of Parma and Weimar, are not, in those points, any—wise inferior to their excellent Predecessors; we trust, that such of our Readers, as are devoted to the culture of Letters, and to those brave and loyal Institutions, denominated Orders of Knighthood, will pardon us an Episode, which, at first sight, appears to be a useless, a superfluous Digression.

Stimulated by those Motives and Considerations, which have ever inspired the Princes of the Ernestine line of the House of Saxony, with a Zeal to undertake, and

a Will to accomplish, whatsoever might tend to the glory and Splendor of their Reigns; or to the prosperity and welfare of their Subjects; His Serene Highness, ERNEST AUGUSTUS, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, thought fit, on the second of August 1732. to found this honourable Order of Knighthood,

The Duke, was, at the above Period, General and Commander in Chief of all the Imperial Cavalry and Infantry; and a faithful adherent to, and warm ally, of Charles the Sixth the then Reigning Emperor.

After the Examples of so many Kings—Potentates—and Republics, who had founded Divers and various Orders of Knighthood, His Serene Highness, deemed it expedient to institute *This*, and for the following Reasons.

First—to the end, that those who were invested therewith, might be encouraged and disposed to avoid all manner of Vice; and to exercise and maintain that Virtue, which is the Chief object, all Orders of Knighthood, must especially have in View.

Secondly—that the Knights so invested, should observe the strictest Fidelity towards

the Emperor of Germany, as the Supreme Chief of the Holy Roman Empire; in Honour of whom, this Order, has, been purposely Instituted.

Those Persons who are not under the Guidance and Governance of such Principles, cannot be admitted as Knights-Companions.

The Badge, consists of an eight pointed Gold Cross, enamelled in green, and there on, is disposed A Falcon of Gold, and white enamel. Its Beak and Talons are of Gold, and between the eight pointed Cross and the Falcon, is a small Star, composed of four Rays, which are enamelled in red: but the extremities, are of white enamel. The Falcon is, in a manner, surrounded with four large brilliants. One is above the Head; a second, beneath the Talons; and the third and fourth, are disposed, near the Tips of the Wings.

The reverse of the eight pointed green enamelled Cross, is enamelled in white, and the reverse of the four Pointed Star, is of green enamel. In the midst, is the Duke's Name, represented in Cyphers—As thus—E. A.—these Letters, are elegantly

interlaced; they are disposed upon a Gold Shield, enamelled in blue; (which is surrounded with Military Trophies of Gold—as Cannons—Swords—Kettle-Drums—and Colours) and the whole is surmounted with a Ducal Crown—or Chapeau-Ducal.

This Badge is suspended from a rich jewel, composed of Brilliants, through which passes a dark red, or ponceau coloured Ribbon, bordered with a narrow embroidery of Gold. The Ribbon is of a moderate breadth; it is worn round the Neck; and the Badge, appendant, appears upon the Breast.

Within the eight Points of the Cross, is depicted, or engraved, the Title of the Order.

L'ORDRE DE LA VIGILANCE!

And so likewise, the Symbol—Device—or Motto.

Vigilando Ascendimus!

Is depicted, or engraved in a similar manner.

The cause why this, has been denominated, the Order of the Falcon, is as follows:

The Serene Founder had especially in View, the Imperial Eagle, which particularly

decorates and characterises, the Arms of His Majesty, the Emperor: and willed, that the Knights-Companions, of this, His Order, should adhere as faithfully to its Interests, and to those of the August Chief of the Empire, as those Birds are wont to adhere to, and accompany each other.

THE WHITE FALCON.

Shall announce the Candor—The Attachment—and the Vigilance of the Knights-Companions, towards their Founder, or Grand-Master—upon every Occasion. As the Symbol, or Device, bears an immediate Allusion to the Watchfulness of the Falcon: even so, shall the most unremitted Vigilance (in the Sense already expressed) constantly, and uniformly, distinguish the Conduct of those who are honoured with this Order.

The five principal Vows, are, as follows:

- 1) Each Knight shall be faithful to God; His Almighty Creator!
- 2) He must bind himself—as much as in Him lies, to practise every Virtue; and to avoid all manner of Vice!
- 5) He must endeavour to promote the Prosperity and Glory of the Emperor:

and Circumstances rendering it necessary and indispensable, so to do, He must Sacrifice even his Blood and Fortune, to that End!

- 4) The Knights-Companions shall live together in Peace—Harmony—Fraternal concord—and unceasing Amity: and upon all needful Occasions, shall Administer due Assistance to each other!
- 5) They shall not neglect the poor and helpless: particularly, distressed Officers, and Soldiers, who are in a state of Indigence.

The Number of the Knights-Companions, shall amount to twenty four. They shall be divided into—Princes—Persons of high and Illustrious Birth—Persons of ancient and honourable Equestrian Families, who are entrusted with eminent Offices, or Employments, in the Civil, or Military Line—And of Gentlemen, who are of such noble descent, as, according to the Principles of Ancient Chivalry, intitles them to measure their Lances, with those of the most renowned Knights, and to dispute the Prize,

in the Justs and Combats of Tilt and Tournament.

When this Order was instituted, it was solemnly and expressly ordained—that after the Death of the Founder—the Serene Chief of the Weimarian Branch of the House of Saxony, shall never change, or alter, any of those Rules, which were then established, as already mentioned: and in case this Branch should become extinct—then is the future Successor of any other Branch, most earnestly supplicated, and conjured—inviolably to preserve and maintain, the Original Statutes and Regulations, in their full force—intire Vigour—and pristine Virtue.

The Feast-Day, shall be kept annually upon the one which is observed as the anniversary, or Birth-Day of the reigning Emperor: and each Knight - Companion (although he cannot assist, or be present at the ceremonies which are practised upon *that* occasion) shall be nevertheless bound to the due Observance thereof, by a performance of such Works, as tend, “to the Glory of “God in the highest; and on earth, of Peace “and good Will, towards Men!”

As soon as a Knight-Companion dies, his Heirs must immediately notify that circumstance; and without Loss of time, transmit the Ensigns of the deceased, to the reigning Duke.

A Chancellor, and a Secretary, are the principal Officers of this Order; to the end and intent, that all transactions relating thereto, may be regularly registered; and; that all Acts and Instruments, respecting this equestrian Body, be ultimately deposited in the Archives, destined for that purpose.

The Premier-Minister of Saxe-Weimar, shall always be invested with the Office and Dignity of Chancellor; provided he can prove, that he is of equestrian Descent and Extraction.

To the above Relation, of this illustrious and noble Order, we shall add a translation of the Statutes, from the Original, in Latin, which was communicated to us. In many points, the tenor thereof, is remarkable.

At the end, will be seen, the Names of the eight Knights, who with the Grand-Master were first created: and of the Six,

who conjointly with the Sovereign, compose the whole Order, at this Period.

Since its first Institution, the reigning Dukes of Saxe-Weimar, have been extremely circumspect, in conferring the Order of the *White Falcon*. No one has ever been invested therewith, unless he answered, in all Points, to the Description specified in the Statutes. On that account, this Order, is, perhaps, the least numerous of those, which at present flourish in Europe: but—it is indisputably, one of the most noble, and the most illustrious!

The Statutes of this Order.

§. I.

We think no one will be so unjust as to deny, that the Order of *Vigilance* of Saxe-Weimar, is among the most illustrious of the present Age; as it may claim this Privilege for various Reasons; partly on Account of the eminent Dignity, of its Serene Founder; and partly on that of the Knights, who shine therein; (since they are equally illustrious for high Birth, and the

Greatness of their Virtues) above all—on account of its Object, tending to consecrate the Glory of the most invincible Emperor of the Romans, Charles VI. and their Fidelity to him. This being the Case, we shall endeavor to put in Execution, our purpose of giving a brief Account of this August Order.

§. II.

The glorious Founder of this Order is the Serene Prince and Lord, the Lord Ernest Augustus Duke of Saxony, Juliers, Cleves, Bergen, Ingria and Westphalia, Landgrave of Thuringia, Margrave of Misnia, Prince—Comte of Henneberg, Comte of Mark and Ravensberg, Lord of Ravenstein, General in actual Service, of his Sacred Imperial Majesty, (and Commander of all the Imperial Cavalry, and Infantry, and also of a Regiment of Cuirassiers,) our most clement Lord; a Prince, whose Name, on Account of His transcendent merits, will not only be inscribed on marble, but engraved in the Hearts of the Age.

§. III.

Our Duke, descended from the most ancient Family of Saxony, gave in early youth a flattering Promise of a great mind; and having finished His travels through Germany, Holland, France, and part of Hungary, shewed to foreign nations a Prince, whom they deservedly admired for the greatness of his Virtues; he not only visited other Cities and Courts, and conversed with the most powerful Kings and Princes, but adorned by his presence for a space of some Years, the learned Seats of the Muses, *Jena, Hall, Leyden, Utrecht* and *Paris*. At length having attained the Government of his own Dominions, He spread his Glory far and wide; being made Knight of the Polish Order, by the most glorious King of Poland, Augustus II. and first honoured with the Dignity of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant-General, and afterwards, before the Expiration of a year, with that of General of all the Imperial Cavalry; by His most invincible Majesty the Emperor Charles VI.

§. IV.

The Serene Duke, therefore, acknowledged with Gratitude and devotion, these distinguished Marks of peculiar Imperial Favour, which were then more particularly shewn, when the Prince went to Vienna, was introduced into the presence of the Emperor, and was received with the most flattering testimonies of Kindness; and that the most clement Duke might by some public monument notify his desire of testifying his fidelity to the supreme Head of the Empire, He chose, at last, in preference to all others, the Institution of some Order of Knighthood,

§. V.

The Object of this Institution, is reduced by its illustrious Author to two principal points, in the Rules of the Order themselves.

1) That the Knights of the Order of Vigilance may be sedulously incited to the promotion of Virtue, and the avoiding of Vice. 2)

That they may be bound to perpetual Loyalty and submission to his Sacred Imperial Majesty: so that no one can become a Knight,

who shall decline to make the last Sacrifices of Loyalty to the Emperor.

§. VI.

The Form of the Insignia will clearly appear from the Account affixed to the beginning of the Statutes; and the Description of them may be read, in the Constitutions hereto annexed: But we cannot so far pass over the memorable Symbol of the Order: *Vigilando ascendinus*: as not to submit it to Examination in a few words. The Statutes seek their Application from the very nature of the *Hawk*; or principal Symbol of our Order; it being known to the Amateurs of Falconery that the *Hawk* is always a faithful Attendant of the Eagle, and endeavors, with the greatest efforts, to follow, in his flight, that King of Birds, as he is commonly called.

§. VII.

Perpetual Praise, is therefore due to this Imitation, kept up in this August Order, by which the Princes of the Empire, and its other most faithful Vassals endeavor

earnestly to follow the Imperial Eagle; and at the same time declare with all suitable Expression of Veneration, their constant feeling of sincerity. For what can be conceived more glorious than that so many powerful Members of the Body of German Princes should emulously desire to be the Hawk's attendant on the Romano-German Eagle; at once his indefatigable, and if it should appear necessary, strenuous Defenders? Follow, therefore, all ye Princes of the Empire, equally the prop and ornament of Germany, the Heroic Example of the Saxe-Weimar Hero, and defend the most August Imperial Eagle, against the most rapacious Birds of the King of France, and every invader of your native Country; with Valour, and your usual Courage; with the sure expectation, not only of eternal Glory to arise from thence, but also more certain security for the future,

§. VIII.

But that we may not wander from our purpose, we are also to consider the Number of the Knights of the Order of Vigilance.

Twenty four Princes, or others, equally illustrious by their Birth and Official Functions, may obtain admission into this celebrated Order by the favour of its most Serene Founder- The first Rank, is held by the Serene William Henry Duke of Saxe-Eisenach, (the most magnificent Governor of the Academy of Sall, and our most clement Lord) who is connected by the ties of the most exalted friendship and of affinity with the serene House of Saxe-Weimar— The Names of the rest of the illustrious Knights will follow hereafter.

§. IX.

But for the better preserving the State of the Order of *Vigilance*, there are certain constituted Persons, to wit, a Chancellor and Secretary of the Order, whose duty it is to reduce into writing, and when written to preserve for a perpetual Memorial, those things which relate to it. The Office of Chancellor, is attached to the Dignity of first Minister of State of Saxe-Weimar, unless he should happen to be destitute of those requisites; by the want of which, he

is rendered incapable of attaining the Honour of the Order; which restriction is read in express Words in the Constitution, that is, if he cannot, as is required, trace the Nobility of his Family. The Office of Chancellor, is at present exercised by the most illustrious and most excellent *George-William de Reinbaben*, Knight of Silesia, hereditary Lord in Rohrbach, President and Chief Director of the privy Council of the Serene Dukes of Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Saalfeldt, and Saxe-Coburg. This incomparable Maecenas exercise this Office with so much the more glory, as he is equally illustrious by the Splendour of his Birth, and his perfection in the higher Sciences.

§. X.

Nothing then remains, but to implore the supreme Deity, with sincere Prayers, to support more and more, the Serene Founder of the Order of *Vigilance*, and all the Knights invested with it, in the most perfect attachment and fidelity to the most August Emperor; and to all the conditions expressed in the Statutes; and that,

“Ascending by watching,” the illustrious Knights of the Order, may acquire to themselves the common applause of all Nations, as the most worthy reward of a great Mind, never to decay!

Weimar, August the second, 1752.



The following are the Names of the first Sovereign-Grand-Master, and the original Knights-Companions of the Order of VIGILANCE of SAXE-WEIMAR, who were invested therewith on the 2d Aug. 1732.

The Sovereign-Grand-Master:

His Serene Highness *Ernest-Augustus* (then reigning) Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

The Knights-Companions.

His Serene Highness Duke *William-Henry* of Saxe-Eisenach.

His Serene Highness Duke *Francis-Josias* of Saxe-Cobourg.

His Serene Highness Prince *Gunther* of Schwartzbourg-Sondershausen.

The Comte de *Seckendorf*.

The President de *Reinbaben*, Chancellor of the Order.

Major-General de *Romrod*, in the Service of H. S. H. the Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

The Baron de *Scheidung*, Colonel in the Service of His Majesty the King of Sweden.

The following are the Names of the actual Sovereign Grand-Master and Knights-Companions.

The Sovereign-Grand-Master.

His Serene Highness *Charles-Augustus*, reigning Duke of Saxe-Weimar and Eisenach. Knight of the Imperial Order of Saint Andrew of Russia, and of the Royal Orders of the White Eagle of Poland, and of the Black Eagle of Prussia.

The Knights-Companions.

1756. His Serene Highness *Charles-William-Ferdinand*, reigning Duke of Brunswic-Wolfenbittel, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and of the Royal Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, etc. etc. etc.

1756. His Serene Highness Duke *Frederic-Augustus* of Brunswic-Wolfenbittel, reigning Duke of Würtemberg-Oels, Knight of the Royal Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, etc. etc. etc.

1756. His Serene Highness Prince *Augustus*
of Schwartzbourg-Sondershausen.
1756. His Serene Highness Prince *George-*
Frederic - Charles, reigning Duke of
Saxe-Meiningen, etc. etc. etc.
1770. His Excellency *Francis - Christopher*
Baron de *Durkheim*.
1789. *Charles - Christopher* de *Herder*, in
Brandenburg, President of the Chamber
at Eisenach.
-

IV.
OF THE ORDER
OF
THE HAPPY ALLIANCE OF SAXE-HILDBURGHAUSEN.

Instituted A. C. 1749.

This Order was instituted on the first of October 1749. by His Serene Highness FREDERIC-CHRISTIAN-ERNEST, Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, to celebrate and commemorate his Nuptials with Her Royal Highness, LOUISA, Princess Royal of Denmark, the Daughter of CHRISTIAN the Fifth and of the Princess SOPHIA-MAGDALENA, of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, the institutrice of the Order of *Fidelity*, of which, we have already made mention.

The Badge of this Order, consists of a small Maltese, white enamelled Gold Cross. On one side, upon the upper and lower points, appears the Dukes Cypher F. C. E.

in Gold Letters, and the extremities are surmounted with two Regal Crowns. Upon the two lateral Points are the Cyphers, of the Dutchess L. L. in Gold Letters likewise, and the extremities, are each surmounted with a Ducal Crown of red Enamel, turned up with Ermine. In the middle, is an escutcheon of pure Gold, on which are the Arms of Saxony, impaled with those of Norway. On the Reverse is a morning Star, in the center, upon the upper and lower Points, are engraved the Words:

Fidelité et Constance!

which are the Motto of the Order; and on the lateral ones 1. October 1749. being the date of the creation. In the four principal Angles is a radiant glory of Gold. The Badge is worn round the Neck, and hangs pendant on the middle of the Breast, suspended from a rich Rose-coloured, watered Ribbon, of the Breadth of two Fingers. It has a small Border of Silver.

This Order is conferred only upon General, and Field-Officers, and such as are actual privy Counsellors of State, Chamberlains, and Gentlemen of the Chamber.

In 1796. Brigadier-General HANSON, Chamberlain to His Serene Highness the Duke of Modena, was honoured by the reigning Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen with this Order, as an especial Mark of His Princely Favour and Friendship.

V.
OF THE ORDER
OF
SAINT ANNE OF HOLSTEIN.

Instituted A. C. 1735.

This is now the fourth Order of Russia.



CHARLES-FREDERIC, Duke of Schleswick-Holstein-Gottorp, instituted this Order in the Month of January 1735. in Honour of the Empress ANNE of Russia, and of his Consort ANNE-PETROWNA, the eldest Daughter of PETER the Great.

The Ensign, is a red enamelled four pointed Cross of Gold, made after the Greek Fashion. This Cross is bordered with a Golden Glory. On the principal side, is a small Shield, on which appears Saint ANNE, holding a small Cross in her Hand; and on the Reverse, are the following Letters, disposed in a Cypher: A. J. P. F. From the four Angles, issue flames of Gold.

The Knights wear this Cross suspended from a rich broad, watered, ponceau-coloured Ribbon, which has a narrow Border of yellow. Upon the right side of their upper Garment, they likewise wear an eight pointed Star, the Rays of which are embroidered in Silver, and the four central Rays, are somewhat longer than the others. In the middle of this Star, is a small escutcheon of Gold, on which is embroidered a four pointed Cross of a flame colour. This, is surrounded with a ponceau coloured circle of rich Tabby, and in the upper Part of the circle, is an Imperial Russian Crown, supported by two Angels, the whole embroidered in Silver. The rest of the circle is filled up by the Words:

Amantibus Justitiam, Pietatem, Fidem!
which is the Motto of the Order.

On solemn Festivals, the Knights appear in the full Habit of the Order. This Habit is composed of a black Velvet full-dress Coat, with the Star richly embroidered on the right Breast; and above is worn a long Mantle of Crimson Velvet. This Mantle is

richly embroidered with three Devices in Gold and Silver. The first Device is, the Star of the Order, as above mentioned; the second, is the Monogram A. J. P. F. disposed in a Cypher; and the third is, the Image of Saint Anne, kneeling; the whole embroidered in Gold, Silver, and various colours. These three Devices are disposed and renewed alternately; and that in such Wise, that the whole Mantle is covered therewith. The Bottom of this Robe, is of a round form, and the Train is so long, that it must be supported.

The Mantles of Princes, are lined with Ermine, but those of the Knights, are lined with an Ermine Velvet. The whole is fastened upon the Breast with a rich clasp of Gold. The Hats are of crimson Velvet, they are somewhat broad-brimmed, are lined with an Ermine Velvet, and are worn in the Spanish Fashion.

In 1762 His Imperial Highness PETER Duke of Schleswick-Holstein-Gottorp, and Grand.Duke of Russia, succeeding to the Imperial Dignity, upon the Death of the Empress ELIZABETH, this Order then became

the fourth of that Empire, and so it remains at present.

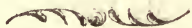
Sir JOHN DICK of Braid, a Nova Scotia Baronet, was created a Knight of this Order, by the Empress CATHERINE the Second. The essential Services this Gentleman rendered to the Russian Fleet, when it anchored at Leghorn, during the first War which subsisted between that Power, and the Turks, entitled Sir JOHN to this honourable distinction. He was then the British Consul-General in Tuscany, and His Britannic Majesty was graciously pleased to permit him to accept and wear the Decorations of this illustrious Order.

*

*

*

Of the dormant Orders of ancient Nobility, and of Merit, under the Invocation of St Philip.



The Order of ancient Nobility, or for Gentlemen of ancient Descent, and that of Merit, under the Invocation of St. Philip, were once conferred by a Sovereign of the

House of Limbourg, who, in virtue of various Treaties, laid claim to all the German Possessions of the House of Schleswick-Holstein. He instituted these Orders about the Middle of the last Century; and they were held in Estimation until the Death of the Founder, which happened towards the Close of the year 1795. As Sovereign-Grand-Master of these Orders, he was successively acknowledged by the late Empress of Russia, CATHERINE the II. by LOUIS the XVI. King of France, and by His Britannic Majesty King GEORGE the III. According to the Tenor of the Treaty of Westphalia, he had a Right to establish such Orders; and the Recognition of them by these Princes, is a sufficient Proof of their knightly Orthodoxy. The Sovereign Founder died unmarried. He was succeeded by an only Brother, who is the last Male Descendant of this House; and *His* States having been continually ravaged by the belligerent Powers, throughout the whole of the late disastrous War, he has suffered the Orders to become dormant. Owing to the above causes, it is probable they will long remain so.

In 1730. Thomas ROBERTS Esquire, who at that time was an Officer in the first Troop of His Britannic Majesty's Horse-Guards, was, by Letters-patent, created a Knight-Commander of the military Class of the latter Order.

In 1781. William ROBERTS Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Denligh, was, by Letters-patent, created a Knight-Commander of the civil Class of the same Order.

In 1782. Sir John PETER, of His Majesty's Exchequer-Bill Office, was, by Letters-patent, created a Knight-Grand-Cross, of the civil Class of the same Order.

And—in 1782. David ROBERTS Esquire, then a Captain in His Britannic Majesty's 57th Regiment of Foot, was likewise by Letters-patent, created a Knight-Commander of the Order of ancient Nobility.

The first named Gentleman, is now a Major-General in the British Forces. In 1776 and 1777 he visited several Parts of the Continent, when his Person and Address, his Manners and Conduct, were such, as to obtain him the Acquaintance and Friendship

of the late Marshal de CASTRIES, and of several French Noblemen of the highest Distinction. The Esteem and Regard of Personnages so eminent for their Rank and Power, paved the Way to his Nomination to this knightly Dignity.

William ROBERTS Esquire gained this Honour in the Iron Harvest of the Field. During the first War, which broke out between the Empress CATHERINE the II. and the Ottoman Porte, he served, at least, two Campaigns in the Russian Army, under that late great, and never to be too-much lamented Character, Major-General LLOYD. He was one of the Aides-de-Camp to that brave and able Commander; and in several partial Actions and remarkable Engagements had frequent Occasions of giving signal Proofs of his personal Courage, and Skill in the military Art. During the Siege of Silistria (an event which immediately preceded the conclusion of that memorable War) his conduct as an Officer was such as to merit the Eulogium of General LLOYD, who was equally a Judge of Merit, and sparing in bestowing his commendations.

Mr. Roberts's Services to the august Chief of the House of Holstein, alone procured him the Ensigns of an Order, instituted as the apparent and honourable Badge of individual, and intrinsic Desert.

Sir John PETER, for more than thirty years, has been a zealous, a faithful, and an indefatigable Servant to his King and Country. He began his diplomatic career as Secretary to the late Sir Joseph YORKE, when Ambassador-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary, to the States of Holland. How well he acquitted himself in that Post of consequence and responsibility, may be seen by his subsequent nomination to the office of his Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Netherlands and the Circle of the Lower-Rhine. So long as he remained in that honourable Station, it is but rendering Hommage to Truth, to declare, that his Urbanity, Politeness, and Hospitality towards Persons of Rank, either British Subjects or Foreigners, were superior to those of most Men in similar situations—imitated by few—surpassed by none!—He was the Protector of the Merchants,

and the Seaman's Friend. In 1793 and 1794 towards the commencement of the late War (residing then at Ostend) he wound up his Consular career by every Exertion in Favour of the Commerce, the Army, and the Navy of Great-Britain. The Employment of confidence, with which he is, at this juncture entrusted, is an unquestionable Proof of the Satisfaction of his Sovereign, for his past Services; and of the approbation of that great Minister, who then presided over the Councils of the British Empire. Sir John PETER had ever deserved too well of his Countrymen and Strangers to remain unnoticed, or unrewarded. In 1781. the Prince of Holstein—unknown to him—unthought of—and unsought for by him—conferred upon the Consul the Dignity of Knight-Grand-Cross of the Order of Merit. His Sovereign, was most graciously pleased to permit him to accept, and wear the Ensigns of that Order; and the Royal Concession was expressly signified to Sir JOHN by an official Dispatch from the late Lord GRANTHAM, who was then Principal Secretary of State for the Northern Department

of Foreign Affairs. In September 1782. the Knight-Elect, was, by special Commission solemnly invested with the Insignia of the Order, in the Consular-Hotel at Ostend. All the Notables of the British Nation, then resident in that City, assisted at the Ceremony; and a sumptuous Entertainment was given upon the occasion. On the Feast-Day of St. Andrew 1784. Sir JOHN, was, by the late Duke of LEEDS (then Secretary of State) and the Duke of ROXBOROUGH (the Lord in waiting) presented to His Britannic Majesty at St. James's, and was formally received and recognised by his Sovereign, as a Knight-Grand-Cross of the Order of Merit. Happy in the midst of his Family and Friends, long may this benevolent Man enjoy his Honours and Affluence, and all the innumerable and invaluable Blessings, which are to be found in his native LAND!

The temper of the times having given rise to a fratricidal War between Great-Britain and the American Colonies, Captain David ROBERTS, throughout the whole of the Contest, served with great Reputation

on the trans-atlantic Shores. In 1783 Peace was re-established, and the Prince of Holstein, seized with Avidity, that occasion to remunerate the young Warrior, by bestowing upon him the Badge of *his own Order*, as the Reward justly due to his Loyalty, his Fidelity, and his military Labours.— These Gentlemen are Brothers; but as we never heard that they have obtained his Majesty's Permission to assume and wear the distinctive Marks of their respective Orders, nor that their Patents have been registered in the Royal-College of Arms; we forbear therefore to give them the Title of SIR; which, in Great-Britain and its Dependencies, until such Ceremonies are gone through, do's not strictly belong to them.

VI.

OF THE ORDER

OF

SINCERITY, OR OF THE RED EAGLE
OF BAYREUTH.

Now the second Order of Prussia.

Instituted A. C. 1705.

Although this Order is at present of Regal Rank, yet shall we class it amongst those which are of Princely Foundation. The Margrave CHRISTIAN-ERNEST of Bayreuth, instituted it in 1705, and it is, at this Period in great Esteem.

The Badge, consisted of an eight pointed, white enamelled Cross of Gold. The Points were broad. In the middle, on one side, was the red Eagle of Brandenburg, bearing upon its Breast a Shield, with the Arms of Hohenzollern, and around the same, was the Motto of the Order:

Toujours le même!

Upon the Reverse was the Name of the reigning Margrave. It appeared in Gold Letters, upon a Shield of red Enamel, which was surmounted with an Electoral or Princely Cap of red Velvet, turned up with Ermine. Upon the Points of the Cross appeared the Words:

L'Ordre de la Sincerité!

This Cross was worn round the Neck; it hung pendant on the middle of the Breast, and was suspended from a rich, broad, ponceau-coloured, watered Ribbon, with a Border of Gold, in chain-work Embroidery. The Knights likewise wore, upon the left Side of their usual apparel, an eight pointed Star of Gold, the four central Rays of which, were longer than the others. In the middle, was a Cross-Pattée, embroidered in Silver, and upon it appeared the Motto of the Order:

Toujours le même!

embroidered in Letters of Gold.

The Dress of the Order, consisted of a full Dress suit of superfine Cloath, of an Amaranth colour, lined with white Silk. The Coat and Waist-coat were bordered

with Gold Twist; the Buttons were of Gold, and the Button-holes, of Gold twist likewise. The Sword was of Gold, with a rich Sword Knot; and the Hat bordered with a Gold edging, was adorned with a black Cockade and a white Feather.

Such was the State of this Order, in 1756. From that Period, until 1791. it underwent many changes under the succeeding Margraves: but of these, no traces appear at present in the Statutes. In 1791. the Margrave ALEXANDER, having resigned his States to his Kinsman and immediate Successor, the late King of Prussia, His Majesty declared this Order to be the second in his Dominions, and attached the Dignity of Grand-Master, to the Crown of that Kingdom.

The Insignia of this Order are totally altered since 1756. At present they are composed of an eight pointed, white enamelled Maltese Cross of Gold: on one Side, is a Shield of white Enamel, on which is depicted a red Eagle, bearing the Hohen-zollern Arms upon its Breast, and standing upon a Laurel Crown. On the Reverse, is

a similar Shield, upon which appear the Letters F. W. R. such being the Initials of His Majesty's Name and Title. These Letters are in Italic Characters of black Enamel. In the four principal Angles are four Eagles of Gold, and red Enamel. Their Wings are extended, and on their Heads, they each wear an antique Crown. The Cross is surmounted with a Regal Diadem of massy Gold.

This Badge is suspended from a broad, rich, watered Ribbon, composed of equal stripes—that of the middle, is white—the lateral ones, are of deep Orange Colour. This Ribbon is worn scarf-wise over the right Shoulder.

The Star is in all Respects, the same, as that of the Order of the black Eagle of Prussia; save that the red Eagle, bearing the Arms of Hohenzollern upon its Breast, and treading upon a Laurel Crown, is embroidered in the center of the Star, of which we are now speaking. This Eagle appears in the middle of an escutcheon of Silver,

which is surrounded with a Fillet of Silver tissue, and thereon is embroidered the Motto of the Order, in Letters of Gold. This Star is worn upon the left Breast of the upper Apparel.

We have been thus Circumstantial in our Account of this Order, for the following Reasons. In the Space of forty-six years, five different Grand-Masters have filled that Dignity; and there are many Knights still existing, who have received the Order from each of these Princes. Those created by the Margraves FREDERIC—CHRISTIAN-FREDERIC—and ALEXANDER—were not recognised by the late King of Prussia, unless they paid the Fees of Honour a second time; and that owing to Abuses which had, imperceptibly crept into the Order. This—Numbers refused to do.—They, therefore, wear the Insignia as mentioned in the foregoing part of this Section; and the others, according to the mode adopted by the Court of Berlin. Each Class, however, style themselves, “Knights of the red Eagle “of Brandenburg,” and are incontestably

such; since nothing but personal Degradation, can deprive a Knight of his Equestrian Honours.



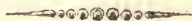
VII.

OF THE ORDER

OF

THE CHACE OF WÜRTEMBERG.

Instituted A. C. 1740.



CHARLES-FREDERIC, Duke of Würtemberg, instituted this Order in 1702. Duke EBERHARD-LOUIS, renewed it in 1711, and it was finally confirmed in 1740.

The Ensign, is an eight pointed red enamelled Cross of Gold; in the middle, is a small green enamelled escutcheon, in the center of which, is the letter W. in Gold, surmounted with a Ducal Hat of Crimson Velvet, turned up with a Border of Ermine. In the four principal Angles, are so many spread Eagles of Gold, and between the points, are four Hunting Horns.

This Cross, the Knights wear suspended from a broad, rich, watered Ponceau-coloured Ribbon, with a narrow Border of yellow: it is worn scarf-wise over the right

Shoulder. On Solemnities, it appears pendant upon the Breast, and is then attached to the great Collar.

This Collar, consists of three Links which are joined together after the usual Fashion. The first represents an Eagle of Gold and black Enamel, its Wings are extended, and its Beak and Talons are likewise of Gold. The second—is a green enamelled Shield of Gold, of a circular Form; the Border is of Gold, and thereon, appears the Letter W. in Gold, surmounted with the Chapeau—Ducal. The third—is composed of three hunting Horns of Gold, which are elegantly disposed, and bound together. These Links are renewed alternately, and are united with small Chains of the same Metal.

The Knights must constantly wear an eight pointed Star embroidered in Silver, upon the left Side of their daily upper apparel. The four central Rays, are longer than those which occupy the Angles; and in the midst thereof, is a small white escutcheon, on the center of which appears a black spread Eagle, bearing upon its

Breast the Letter W. in Gold, and surmounted with the Chapeau—Ducal. In the principal Angles are likewise so many Eagles, and hunting Horns, in Gold embroidery. The whole is surrounded with a Circle, on which the Motto,

Amicitiae Virtutisque Foedus!

is embroidered in Gold Letters.

November the third, being the Anniversary of * *Saint Hubert*, that Day is especially observed as the Feast of the Order, and is annually celebrated at Ludwigsburg.

* *Haagen* agrees with *Eichler*, touching the Dates of the Institution and Renewal of this Order—"It is certain, says he, that Duke *Eberhard-Louis* established the Order of the Chace in 1702. and renewed it in 1711.—The Device is worthy of being noticed—*Amicitiae Virtutisque Foedus!*—By which the excellent Founder meant to indicate, that the best Union of Friendship, was with Virtue; from which happy Alliance, we may ever expect the best Fruits will be produced."

Vid. HAAGEN de Ord. equest. p. 13. et 14.

VIII.
OF THE
DUCAL AND MILITARY ORDER
OF
SAINT CHARLES, OF WÜRTEMBERG
AND
OF THE ORDER
OF
MILITARY MERIT OF WÜRTEMBERG.

The former instituted February the Eleventh
A. C. 1759. The latter instituted, and to a
certain Degree, consolidated, with that of
Saint CHARLES, on the Sixth
of November 1799.



His Serene Highness, CHARLES Duke of
Württemberg-Stuttgart, was the Founder
of this Order.

In the Original-Statutes, digested for
the Government thereof, it is expressed—
“That His Highness was resolved to
“establish this Order, from a just per-
“suasion, that such Recompences were the

“best suited to reward those Officers, who
“had merited well of the Sovereign, and of
“the State, by their Fidelity and Bravery.
“And, that such Distinctions, were, of all
“others, the properest to awaken in their
“Breasts a love of martial fame; to excite
“them, more and more, to a strict Obser-
“vance of their Duties; and to arouse their
“Zeal and Emulation, in the painful, but
“honourable career of knightly Prowess,
“and military Renown!”

The reigning Duke of Würtemberg-Stuttgart, is the Sovereign Lord-Chief—and Grand-Master. The creation of Knights, depends upon his Will, only. A Duke, in a state of minority, cannot confer it, nor has he even a right to name any one, to be in future, invested therewith.

The Princes of the House of Würtemberg, are born Knights of this Order; and besides an unlimited number of princely Persons, who are in the military Line, it shall consist of ten Commanders—or Grand-Crosses, and of twenty-four immediate Knights, who shall enjoy a yearly Pension.

The Statutes already quoted, assign an annual Pension to the ten Senior Commanders, or Grand-Crosses, and to the Senior twenty-four immediate Knights, in the following Proportion. The former enjoy each, a yearly stipend of four, and the latter, of two hundred florins.

In case, a Stipendiary-Commander dies, the senior Stipendiary-Knight, succeeds to his Pension; and the senior Knight, who enjoys no Stipend, succeeds to one, in course. The Sovereign, however, notwithstanding this regulation, reserves to himself the Prerogative of conferring, extraordinarily, the Pension, or the Dignity of Grand-Cross: especially, whenever uncommon Merit, or unusual circumstances, shall induce him to bestow such an evident and unequivocal Mark of His Princely Munificence and Favour.

This military Order is not limited, with respect to the Number of the Knights-Companions, who compose it. Every Officer in the Ducal Service, who has well deserved the same, is sure to obtain it. It is destined as an Encouragement for the brave, and

as a Remuneration, well befitting those who shall honourably acquire it. Illustrious Birth—high Descent—and genealogical Antiquity, possess not any particular Pretensions, towards the obtaining it: nor will such adventitious matters; unaided by long and faithful Services, or unsupported by personal Merit; authorise the claims of any one, to this Distinction.

Such Persons, as aspire thereto, and who are of the Rank of Subjects, must exhibit the most evident and incontrovertible Proofs, of their military Talents and acquirements. They must have served the Serene House of Würtemberg, during the space of fifteen years—have taken an active Part, in two Campaigns—or, have distinguished themselves, within the limited time; and that to an uncommon Degree; by Actions of acknowledged Bravery, and Heroic Valour. This last Restriction, is not merely confined to field—or commissioned Officers. Non-commissioned Officers—Nay—even private Soldiers, may upon this Principle, aspire thereto, and upon receiving the Cross

of the Order, they shall be advanced to the Rank—of Officers.

The following Knights-Companions, are especially nominated to direct, and preside over, the internal Administration.

The Senior Commander, shall execute the Office of Chancellor.

A Knight-Companion—that of Counsellor.

The Quarter-Master of the Regiment of Foot-Guards, shall be the Treasurer.

And—the two Secretaries of the two Companies of Foot-Guards, shall be the Heralds.

Moreover—the following Officers, or Servants, shall each enjoy a yearly Pension, or Salary, in the following Proportions:

The Chancellor—inclusive of the Pension of Commander . 500 Flor.

The Counsellor—inclusive of the Pension of Senior Knight . 350 —

The Treasurer 150 —

The Register 100 —

And—each Herald 50 —

Which shall be paid out of the Treasury of the Order.

The Ceremony of investiture, is performed by the Sovereign alone, and no one shall be decorated with the Ensigns, unless he has previously and formally, postulated that Honour. But this Rule, admits of certain exceptions: since, in case a Commander, or junior Knight is convinced that any one has well deserved it, They then enjoy the Privilege of recommending Him, in his absence, and of postulating it for him. But all clandestine meetings and associations to such Effect, are most absolutely and expressly forbidden.

The Badge, consists of a white enamelled Cross of Gold, of the Maltese form. In the middle, upon a blue field, appears the name of the Founder, expressed by two C. C.—interlaced oc—and which are surmounted with a Chapeau—Ducal. The Motto—BENE MERENTIBUS (for the well deserving) in Capital Gold Letters—is disposed in the Chief Points of the Cross. On the upper Part—appears the Word—BENE—on the left hand side—is—ME—

on the right—REN—and, on the Bottom—TIBUS.

The Cross assigned to the Commanders—or Grand-Crosses—is itself surmounted with a Chapeau—Ducal, and is somewhat larger than the one which the junior Knights wear. It is worn attached to a pale yellow-ribbon, richly watered. The Commanders—or Grand-Crosses, wear it suspended from the Neck, pendant on the middle of the Breast: and those who are honoured with the great Order of Würtemberg, must connect their Crosses with the Decorations of the principal Ducal Order, in such a manner that they shall be worn together. Those who are invested therewith, are obliged to wear the same, constantly. The junior Knights, wear the small Cross attached from the third to the fourth button hole of their upper Apparel; and they must always wear a narrow yellow ribbon, bound from the third to the fourth button hole, of their Surtouts.

In case a Knight of either of the three Classes, wears not his Badge, He must pay a fine of twenty Rix-dollars—Ad pias Causas. and, should he neglect so to do, for any

length of time, he, shall be deprived of it, for ever.

No one can wear the Badge of any other Order, with that of Saint Charles (excepting the great Ducal Order of Würtemberg) unless he has solicited, and obtained, Permission, to that Effect.

The Serene Founder of this Order, being desirous to preserve and maintain the Lustre thereof, it was especially enacted by an Article of the Statutes—“that when a Knight-Companion, of any one of the three respective Classes, shall hear, or learn any thing, relative to the Conduct of another Knight, which redounds not to His Honour: He is, and shall be bound, to communicate the same to the Sovereign. In case he neglects so to do; and that such negligence, shall be hereafter discovered; He himself, shall be deprived of the Order.”

When a Knight-Companion, of any of the Classes, dies, the Badge, must immediately, be sent back to the Chancery.

Having thus given an accurate Account of the Original Institution—of the distinctive Ensigns— of the notable Regulations—

and of the general Police, of this Ducal and Military Body, it becomes our Duty to present the reader with an exact and detailed description, of the forms and usages, which are observed, whensoever any one is invested with the Marks of the Order. The following, is the relation of this Ceremony.

The Sovereign is seated upon a Chair of State, which is placed under a Ducal Canopy: and, upon a table adjacent, are displayed the Ensigns of the Order, and the Volume of the Statutes.

Behind the Sovereign—and on His right Hand-side stands—the Chancellor—on the left Hand-side—the Counsellor.—Behind the Chancellor—the Treasurer—Behind the Counsellor—the Secretary.

On the Side of the Sovereign. Right hand side—Grand-Crosses—or Commanders. Left hand side. Junior Knights. Opposite the Sovereign, are the Candidates, or Novices, who are to be Knighted, and formally invested with the Ensigns.

Near the Door—

In the inside—the two Heralds are in waiting—

On the outside—A Detachment of Life Guards, are on Duty.

When all are assembled—The Sovereign makes a Sign to the Chancellor, to the end the Ceremony may begin. Thereupon—the Counsellor, takes the Statutes from the table, and reads them over with an audible voice. This performed, each Candidate successively presents himself immediately before the Sovereign: and to him, the Secretary reads the following formulary; which each one must separately pronounce after him—Word for word—

“I promise that I will fulfil and maintain, whatsoever is enjoined and ordained by the Laws and Constitutions of the Military Order of Saint Charles of Würtemberg: and in all points—and to all intents and purposes, I hereby do take an Oath that I will fulfil and maintain the same, as a True—Loyal—and Honourable Knight!”

The Candidate then approaches nearer to the Sovereign, and His Highness presents him His hand fraternally, which the former kisses with the utmost Respect. The So-

vereign, then makes a Sign to the Chancellor, to deliver the Badge. This—the Chancellor presents to the Treasurer, who suspends it round the Neck of the Candidate, or Knight-elect. This done—the Sovereign gently touches both Shoulders of the Knight-elect, with a drawn Sword—declares him a true Knight-Companion—and again, once more admits him to the Honour of kissing his Hand. The new created Knight, is then embraced by the Senior Commander—and by the first of the Junior Knights—in the name of each respective Class and of the whole Body, and is congratulated by all, upon his advancement to his new Dignity. Here ends the ceremony of the Investiture.

The time and Place of such investiture, will constantly be on the eleventh of February, as being the anniversary, or Birthday, of the Founder, and the Chapter will be held in the great audience-Chamber of the Ducal Residence. Nevertheless—in case any Person should be honoured with the Cross, during the space of time, which intervenes between the Festivals of one, and of the subsequent year; he can wear

the same: but—on the eleventh of February, next ensuing, he must be formally presented to the Sovereign—must go through the accustomed Ceremonies—and—Solemnly take the usual Engagements, according to the form and tenor, as already related.

A particular Apartment in the *Ducal Palace*, is especially appropriated to serve as the Chancery of the Order: and every act or Instrument, which relate thereto, shall be deposited, and preserved therein.

The especial Observation and maintenance of the following Duties, is—moreover—most particularly prescribed and enjoined.

“Inasmuch as this honourable Badge
 “is conferred as an unequivocal Mark of
 “the regard and favour of the Serene Chief
 “of the illustrious House of Würtemberg,
 “so, is each Knight-Companion, most so-
 “lemnly bound to observe and keep in-
 “violate, due Respect, Honour, Obedience,
 “and unchangeable Loyalty, towards the
 “Serene Chief, and his Princely House: and
 “to further and promote their Advantage,
 “Prosperity, and Glory, according to all

“lawful means, and as much as in him
“lies.”

“Each individual Knight-Companion,
“must distinguish himself upon every
“occasion, in such a manner as to contri-
“bute to the Successes and military Renown
“of the Arms of Würtemberg, by prompt
“and unceasing Examples, of true Valour,
“intrepid Prudence, the most consummate
“Skill in Warfare, and of the most undaunt-
“ed Bravery, in every Action.”

“Finally—he must live with his Bre-
“thren, on terms of Peace—Friendship—
“and fraternal Affection: and, with such
“Sentiments and Principles, as inculcate
“and ordain the Theory and Practice of
“Philanthropy, Humanity, and all the
“social Duties, towards all his Fellow-
“Creatures: never losing Sight of this great
“Law of the Code of Nature—

“To do to others, as you would they
“should do unto you!”

“Since that Maxim is the genuine and
“generous Link of the Chain which
“connects Man to Man; and which, with
“regard to the Fabric of civilised Society,

“must be considered—“as the Head-Stone
“of the Corner!”

*

*

*

OF THE ORDER

OF

MILITARY MERIT OF WÜRTEMBERG.

Instituted—or Renewed—Nov. the Sixth 1799.

Such, as is related in the foregoing Pages, was the military Order of Saint CHARLES of Würtemberg. It subsisted, during a period of forty years, and upwards: and although indirectly suppressed, by the more recent Institution, or Renewal, of the Order, of which we are about to treat: nevertheless, it has been our Duty to give an historical Account of that of Saint CHARLES, as introductory to the one, instituted by His reigning Highness.

Moreover; twenty-two Knights of different classes, are still living, most of whom obtained the Cross of the old Order, during

the War of Seven years, and who wear the same Ensigns with which they were originally invested, at the time of their individual creation. The major Part of them, is composed of Generals, and Field-Officers.

FREDERIC the Second, reigning Duke of Würtemberg, was the Founder of the Order of Military Merit. In the preamble to the Statutes, His Serene Highness, expresses himself to the following Effect.

“As during the course of the present
“War, Our Troops, on the behalf of their
“Mother-Country, and their natal Soil,
“have taken a Part, in the Fatigues—the
“Dangers—and the Glory of the Field:
“and *that* for the Preservation and Main-
“tenance of public Security, and general
“good Order: we find it therefore, neces-
“sary during this actually existing State of
“circumstances, to renew this Order of
“Knighthood, and to reward them for their
“Toils and Sufferings—for the Hardships
“and Perils, to which they have been ex-
“posed—and for the Fidelity and Bravery,
“they have shown in the Field—by con-
“ferring upon them the honourable Badge

“of the Order, founded by our Ancestors:
“but as various changes have happened,
“during a considerable lapse of time, Our
“Will and Desire is, that henceforward,
“this Order be renewed, and reestablished,
“in manner and form following.”

Such being the Determination of His reigning Highness, the Order, formerly denominated—the Military Order of Saint Charles of Würtemberg—became, “the Order of Military Merit of Würtemberg:” and of this, according to the Plan of our Work, we shall give a faithful, and circumstantial Account.

The reigning Sovereign of this illustrious House, is the Grand-Master, by right of Inheritance. The Reception and Investiture of the Knights-Companions, depend upon him only. But, unless he be arrived at the age of Majority, he cannot confer it upon any one.

The Princes of this House, are the Senior Knights: and it consists, moreover, of the three following Classes.

- 1) Grand-Crosses — of which class, the oldest, or Senior G. C. enjoys a yearly

Pension during life, of four hundred Rhenish Florins. The same will be paid to him, in case it so happens, that he resigns his Commission.

- 2) Commanders— of which class the two oldest, or Senior, shall likewise, each receive, a yearly Pension, to the Amount of two hundred Florins.
- 3) Knights-Immediate—or Junior Knights, of which the four oldest, or Senior, shall each receive a yearly Pension, to the Amount of one hundred Florins.

These Sums, so paid annually, must be considered as Gratifications rather than Pensions. 'Tis true, they are not of any great Importance; but, the Ravages and Devastations, occasioned, in the States of His Highness by hostile Bands of all Nations, during the late calamitous War, prevent that Prince from following the humane Dictates of his benevolent Nature, upon many Occasions.

The Ensigs of the Order; as at present subsisting; consist of the following Decorations.

- 1) The Star, is of Gold and Silver em-

broidery. It is of the Maltese form, and in the Center, is a field-Azure, in the middle of which, is embroidered the Letter—W.—and in the four principal Points of the Star, are to be observed the Words—

BENE MERENTIBUS.

which is the Motto, or Device of the Order. It is embroidered in capital Letters of Gold, and is disposed in the manner, already mentioned, in the Description, we have just given, of the Cross of the Order of Saint Charles.

The Grand-Crosses, alone wear this Star, upon the left side of their daily upper Apparel.

2) The Cross, of the Maltese form, is of Gold enamelled in white. In the Center, is a Field-Azure, upon the middle of which is the Letter—W.—and, in the four principal Parts, appears the Device, as already specified. This Cross is surmounted with a Chapeau-Ducal. It is worn pendant on the Breast, by the Grand-Crosses, and likewise, by the Commanders; and is attached to a rich yellow watered Ribbon, distinguished by a black Border. Such are

the Imperial Colours, and such likewise, are those of the Circle of Suabia, wherein are situated the States of His Highness. Why the W. is inserted in the Center of the Cross and Star, must be obvious to every one. The Ribbon worn by the Grand-Crosses, is somewhat broader than that which is assigned to the Commanders.

3) The junior Knights, wear the same Cross. It, however, is somewhat smaller; is not adorned with the Chapeau-Ducal; and is worn attached to the third and fourth Button hole, of the Regimentals; or other upper wearing Apparel.

Such Officers as are invested with this honourable Badge of Military Merit, are obliged, as a Proof of their Regard and Esteem for so evident a mark of their Services and Deserts, to wear the same constantly. In case any one neglects so to do, he shall be obliged to pay a Fine of 20 Rixdr. to the Treasury Chest, established in favour of the Children of indigent, or invalid Soldiers: and should he be culpable of notorious Neglect for any long Space of time, he shall be degraded from His Dignity.

When the Order was thus renewed, it was expressly ordained, that the Knights of the Order of Saint Charles, might exchange their Crosses for those of Military Merit, in case they thought proper. If not, they were allowed to retain them, and may wear the same, so long as they live. But—upon the demise of the last Knight thereof, the Order of Saint Charles, will be deemed as non-existing.

Extraordinary Merit, or long and faithful Services, can alone intitle any one to be received as a Knight-Companion of this Order—It therefore follows, that neither High Birth, nor Superior Military Rank, can ever authorise any one to aspire to it—Actions of distinguished Bravery and Valour, against the Enemy, in time of War: or, twenty-five years uninterrupted Service, in that of Peace: are the only ways and means, by which this Order, can be obtained—*by any one*. To the end, however, that every one may have a proper Occasion to expose His just Pretensions, and to make out His claims, for the purpose of obtaining this Distinction, it is especially ordained, that

the annual Chapter of the Order, shall be regularly held in the Ducal Residence, on the sixth of November: and then those who are competent so to do, may present their Memorials, to effectuate and compass the Object of their Solicitations. Upon this Occasion, should the Sovereign be absent, the Senior—Grand-Cross, present, shall preside in his place, But—the ultimate Resolutions, respecting those Matters which may be deliberated upon; or ordained, in such a Chapter, so held; shall be expressly reserved for the final Cognizance and decision, of the Serene Grand-Master. To His Highness likewise, particularly appertains the Power of conferring this Order upon such as have well deserved it, whenever he thinks proper.

To the Senior Knight, is perpetually confided the Protocol of this Order. He is, as it were, invested with the Dignity of Chancellor, and superintends the Business of the Official Department.

It is presumed, that those who are honoured with this Equestrian Distinction, will never forget—that—a due observance

of their Duties towards God their Creator—their Sovereign—and their Country: and likewise a most strict attention to the Honour of their respective Ranks (which Honour essentially consists in Valour—Generosity—and the Defence of the Person of the Sovereign) are the fundamental Principles, upon which this Order is established: and, from which, no one must swerve, upon any Occasion,

Such, conformable to the Documents with which we were favored, is the relation we are capable of giving, of the ancient Military Order of Saint Charles; and of the renewed Order of Military Merit of Würtemberg. To which we shall add (translated from the original French) the following Letter, which, with the Documents above mentioned, was addressed to us by the Secretary of the Order,

SIR;

I have received the Letter with which you have Honoured me, in date the 22d of Jannuary last; wherein I am requested to give you all possible Information, respec-

ting the Order, the Secretaryship of which, is confided to me.

In consequence thereof, I have the honour to tell you, Sir, that the Military Order of Saint Charles, was instituted by the late Duke Charles, on the 11. February 1759. (being the Anniversary of the Birth of His Highness) and that, to the end that he might reward those Officers, who had served in His Corps of Troops, which was joined to the Imperial Army, during the Seven Year's War.

This Order did not undergo any change, either during the Reign of this Prince, or of those of the Dukes LOUIS-EUGENE, and FREDERIC—EUGENE; who were His immediate Successors: but, when, towards the end of the Month of August, 1799. The French Troops attempted to make an Incursion into the Dutchy of Würtemberg, on the side of Manheim, His Serene Highness, the Reigning Duke FREDERIC II. having caused some Batallions of new raised Recruits to advance, these seconded solely by the Im-

perial Regiment of Albert, Cuirassiers, were so fortunate as to give the Enemy a considerable Check; (until the Archduke CHARLES could march to their Succour) and repulsed the French, with the Loss of some Thousands of Prisoners. As they had by so doing, particularly merited the Approbation of their Sovereign, the Duke resolved upon that Occasion, and the more to augment their Courage and Bravery, to renew the Order of Saint Charles; naming it henceforward, “the Ducal Order of Military Merit of Würtemberg;” considering this renewal, (which took place on the Sixth of November 1799: the Anniversary Day of His Birth) the more necessary, as during the preceding reigns; particularly that of the Duke LOUIS; the distribution of this Order, had not been made, in a manner quite conformable to the Statutes.

You will find, Sir, in the Documents, herewith transmitted to you, every Matter, which has the smallest Relation to this only Change, which the Order, has undergone, since its Original Institution: and I hope

to have made you acquainted with every Point, relative to the enquiries, you have addressed to me, on this Subject.

On the 6th November 1799. almost all the Knights of the old, or former Order of Saint Charles, obtained the one, then renewed. In the Court Kalender of Würtemberg you will find their Names; and likewise those of the old Order (who were Non-Acceptants) the Number of whom, will not be augmented; since henceforward, it will not be conferred upon any one.

No English Officers, are invested with this Order, except the Chevalier de VARI-COURT, who is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Service of His Britannic Majesty; and who obtained the Cross for having served in the Troops of His Highness, when They distinguished themselves so honourably, during the abovementioned Campaign.

I shall experience infinite Pleasure, Sir, in Learning, that by this Detail, I have been so happy as to content your Wishes;

and it is in that hope, that I request you to accept my Assurances of the most perfect Consideration, with which I have the Honour to remain,

SIR

Your most humble and obedient Servant

Stuttgard,
the 10th February 1802

DUVERNOY,

Captain, and Quarter-Master-General,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Order
of Merit of His Serene Highness the
Duke of Würtemberg,

IX.

OF THE

PRINCELY ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD

INTITLED:

THE GOLDEN LION, OF HESSE-CASSEL.

Instituted August the 14th 1770. Renewed
June the third 1801.

FREDERIC the Second, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, was the Founder of this Order. This Prince, was married to the Princess MARY, Daughter of His Britannic Majesty, GEORGE the Second, and was a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

His Highness, actuated by those generous Inclinations which ever disposed him to recompense Virtue and Merit, instituted the Order of the Golden-Lion, on the 14th of August 1770. and chose Saint Elisabeth, as the Patroness. On the sixth of July, of the same year, the Statutes and Regulations for its Government, had been previously decreed, and solemnly promulgated.

Every measure was taken, to ensure the celebrity, and future Duration of this Order, and it has constantly flourished in a State of unceasing and undiminished Splendour.

The reigning Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, is invariably, the Sovereign Grand-Master; and it is his especial Duty to protect and maintain the same, and to select and nominate fit Persons only, to the Dignity of Knight-Companion, of this illustrious Brotherhood.

The principal Badge, consists of a Ring, or broad Fillet of Gold, of an oval Form; and within the Contour, appears a Lion erect, his Feet placed on the lower Part of the Oval. The whole, forms a Medallion; and the Ring, or Oval, being broad and flat,

Virtute. et. Fidelitate.

the Motto of the Order, appears in Relief, on one Side, And—

*FREDERICUS II. D. G, Hassiae Land-
gravius inst. 1770.*

is seen, in like Characters, on the other.

The Knights wear this Badge pendant from a deep Crimson-coloured-watered Ribbon, of the Breadth of the Hand,

which is worn scarf-wise over the right Shoulder.

Exclusive of this Decoration, they likewise wear upon the left Side of their Mantles, and usual upper Apparel, a Star of eight points embroidered in Silver; the four central Rays of which, are somewhat longer than the four which occupy the Angles.

In the middle of this Star, appears the Hessian Lion, striped across, with red; and around the same, the Motto is embroidered in Capital Letters of Silver, upon a Circle of deep-coloured Crimson Velvet.

The Habits, are made after the ancient German knightly Costume; and in the Ceremonies, are so worn by the Sovereign and the Knights, without any Difference.

All the Princes of the various Branches of the House of Hesse, are by Birth, Knights of this Order. However, until they are arrived at the Age of Majority (or 25), they cannot be invested with the characteristic Insignia.

The Wisdom of the Sovereign, limited this Order to the Number of forty-one

Knights; the Grand-Master—the Princes of the House of Hesse—the Chancellor—and the Master of the Ceremonies, included.— This, in the Statutes, is declared to be an irrevocable Law: but it is afterwards expressed, that as all human Institutions are exposed to various changes and modifications; so in like manner, is this Order equally exposed to undergo *such*, as future contingencies may render necessary and expedient.

This Order is not particularly destined to be conferred upon Persons distinguished for their Birth and Nobility. Men of acknowledged Merit, and endowed with respectable Qualities, are intitled to be invested therewith.

Such as are Subjects of the Landgrave, must have served their Sovereign, during a certain number of Years, with Zeal and Fidelity: and with regard to the Military, (princely Personages excepted) They must be, at least Lieutenant-Generals, and have previously received the Order—*Pour la Vertu Militaire*.

With regard to such as have Offices at Courts, or Civil Employments, They must be Persons of a Rank equally honourable and distinguished.

A Chancellor—A Master of the Ceremonies—— A Directorial-Counsellor—A Master of the Ward-Robe—And an Herald, are the Officers who are expressly nominated, to the end, that They in their different Departments, shall take due care, that the Statutes and Ordonnances of the Order, are strictly observed and maintained by all those who are honoured with it.

On Occasions of Ceremony, the Chancellor carries the Seals in a rich Bag, or Purse of Crimson Velvet; which, according to general Custom, he bears suspended from his Arm. He alone puts the Seal to, and dispatches, all written Instruments, which relate to the Affairs of the Order, and, He indicates the Days, on which the Chapter shall be held.

On such Days, and likewise on those, which are observed at Court, as Festivals; the Master of the Ceremonies appears with His Rod of Office: and he particularly

regulates the Ceremonial, whensoever a Knight is installed. The Directorial Councillor keeps the Protocol; and replies to all Letters which may concern, or relate, to the Interests of the Order.

The Funds appertaining to this Equestrian Body, are deposited in the Hands of the Treasurer. The Administration thereof, is especially en-trusted to him, and on the expiration of each Year, he must exhibit a regular Account of Receipts—Disbursement—and of the balance remaining.

The Sovereign-Grand-Master, enjoys the exclusive right of Nomination to the vacant Stalls of the Order.

The Reigning Land-Grave, as Grand-Master, invests all new-created Knights therewith, according to the accustomed Ceremonies, practised on similar Occasions. In case the new-chosen-Knight cannot attend in Person, the Insignia are sent to him, accompanied by a princely Rescript, in the hand writing of the Sovereign: or, they are, in his Name, dispatched to the Knight-Companion elect, together with the Statutes; and are presented to him by a Knight

of the Order, whom the Sovereign has commissioned to that Effect.

So soon as a Knight is installed, he must transmit to the Directorial Counsellor, two Achievements of his Paternal Coat of Arms, duly blazoned. One, must be on Parchment: the other, on a Plate of Copper, having a Ground of Sky blue. The latter is destined to be suspended in the great Hall of the Order. Each Knight is intitled to combine the Insignia of the Order, with the usual Armorial Bearings of his Family; and in the Acts thereof he shall be especially distinguished with the appellation—of—

THE WELL BORN!

With respect to Ranks, it is ordained and regulated, that Princes of the House of Hesse; and other Persons, who are Princes, or Comtes, by Birth or Creation; shall take place, and enjoy precedency, before all other Knights. So far as relates to Persons, who have not particular Titles, each shall maintain his Rank, according to the date of his investiture.

There are no particular Days, especially appointed, as Anniversaries--Chapter-Days--

or Days of Assembly. The convocation of such meetings, depends intirely upon the will of the Grand-Master. The Chancellor notifies the same to the Knights-Companions, and in case any Knight cannot assist thereat, he must, in due time previous to the meeting, at least assign and ascertain, the cause of his absence. In these assemblies, no other Matters are treated of, but such as concern the Administration of the Order.

Each Knight-Companion of this Order, is obliged to wear the Insignia constantly; unless upon extraordinary Occasions he is dispensed from so doing.

The Knights-Companions are individually bound, not only to attach themselves to the Person of the Sovereign, but likewise to promote and advance all such Matters, as may tend to His Honour and Advantage. They are under the strongest Obligation to succour each other, and, to protect, assist, and defend—the Poor—the Helpless—the Widow—and the Orphan—so far as their means, will allow them to do so.

Those Knights-Companions, who act contrary to the Laws of Honour—Duty—and Conscience, shall—*de facto, et de jure*—be deprived of the Insignia; and can never be readmitted, upon any pretence—whatsoever.

Within the space of three Months, after the Death of each Knight-Companion, his family is bound to transmit, as well the Statutes, as the Badge of the Order, to the Directorial Counsellor. His Arms, are nevertheless retained, and an obituary Mark is affixed to his Name, in the register of Matriculation.

X.

OF THE HESSIAN ORDER
POUR LA VERTU MILITAIRE,
OR
FOR MILITARY BRAVERY

Instituted A. C. 1769.

Although this Order was instituted in 1769, and the foregoing one in 1770, nevertheless, the last created, takes place of the older. The one, is the Sovereign Order—the other, is alone destined as a Recompense for Military Merit.

His Serene Highness, FREDERIC the Second, the Father of the Reigning Land-Grave, was the Founder of this truly Honourable Equestrian Militia. This Prince, was by experience, convinced how necessary it was to form an Establishment of such a nature. As the Sovereign of a powerful and Warlike People, He considered such Distinctions as the properest to excite the Courage of His Officers, and to attach

them to His Service. Personal Distinctions, are certainly the just and proper rewards, for those who have signalised themselves in a day of battle; and of all others, they are the Rewards the most acceptable, to those who have well deserved them. The Military is a Body, which has constantly been esteemed and patronised, by the Sage and exemplary Princes, of the August House of Hesse-Cassel; nor has their Munificence to the well deserving ever been limited.

The Dignity of Sovereign Grand-Master, is inalienably attached to that of Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel: and to maintain immaculate its Honour and Splendour, is the primary Duty of the Serene Grand-Master.

No Persons can be invested with this Order, except such as are Military Men. All Officers, from a General to an Ensign, inclusively, are in time of War, intitled to be decorated with the distinctive Badge: providing their firm Conduct and courageous Behaviour, in general Engagements, or in Actions of particular Eclat, shall recommend them to their Sovereign (or to those who command His Armies; or who are their

superior Officers) as worthy of being honoured with so signal a Mark of His Princely Favour.

In time of Peace, the Order is conferred only upon Field—Officers. The Badge, consists of an eight-pointed Cross of Gold, of the Maltese-form. Both sides are adorned with Enamel of pale Crimson: and the whole is elegantly surmounted with a Princely Crown of massy Gold. Upon the upper Part, appears the Cypher of the Founder—F. L. in Letters of Gold; and on the three other parts, the Motto of the Order *VIR-TU-TI*: is displayed, in a similar manner. This cross is worn round the Neck, suspended from a plain Sky blue Ribbon, with a rich Border of Silver Embroidery. It hangs pendant on the middle of the Breast, and must be worn at all times, and on all Occasions.

No one shall presume to make Application for this Order, nor to employ the Solicitations and good-Offices of others, to the end it may be obtained for them. It

depends intirely upon the Sovereign-Grand-Master, to confer it—*Motû propriô*, upon such Persons, as he shall deem to have well deserved it.



XI.

OF THE ORDER

OF

FIDELITY OF BADEN-DURLACH

Instituted A. C. 1716.

CHARLES Margrave of Baden-Durlach, instituted this Order in the year 1716. and the Reigning Princes of this House, are always the Grand-Masters.

The Badge, is an eight pointed red enamelled Cross of Gold, in the middle whereof, is a white enamelled Shield, upon which appear Masses of Stone, and thereon is a double oc, and around the same the Word:

FIDELITAS!

Upon the other side, is an escutcheon of white Enamel, with the Arms of the Margrave, on a Gold Field. The Cross is surmounted with a Princes Cap, which is turned up with a Border of Ermine. In each of the four Principal Angles, is a double oc of Gold. This Cross is suspended from an Orange-Coloured Ribbon of the breadth

of two fingers, which is edged with a narrow Border of Silver. It is worn round the Neck, the Badge pendant upon the middle of the Breast.

The Knights likewise wear an eight pointed Star embroidered in Silver, the four Center Rays of which, are longer than the four which form the Angles. In the middle of this Star, appears an escutcheon of Silver and in the Center, is a double *oc*, surmounted with a Princely Cap, turned up with a Border of Ermine. The Escutcheon is surrounded with a Circle of red Velvet, on which the Motto of the Order

Fideliter et Sincere!

is embroidered in Letters of Gold.

This Star is worn upon the left Breast of the upper Apparel. Those who are received as Knights of this Order, must be Persons of very ancient and noble Families.



XII.

OF THE ORDER

OF

SAINT-MARK OF VENICE

REPUBLICS as well as Kingdoms and Empires, *have had*, and still continue to have particular Orders of Knighthood.* The

* Exclusive of the gold Ring, which was the Badge of Honour assigned to the Knights, and the Laticlave, which was the Ensign of Magistrates; the Romans made use of divers sorts of Crowns to recompense those who had signalised their Courage and Valour by any great Action. He who had compelled the enemy to raise the siege of a fortified Town, or City, received a Crown made with the Green-Herbs which grew in the place so besieged, and this Crown was called *Obsidional*, from the Latin *Obsidere*, to besiege. A Citizen who had saved the life of another Citizen, by killing his Enemy, was honoured with a *Civic Crown*, so denominated from *Civis*, a Citizen, and he received it from the Hands of the General of the Army. It was composed of branches and leaves of Oak. The *Castren-sian*, or *Crown-Vallery*, so named from *Castrum*, a Camp, or *Vallum*, a Rempart or Intrenchment, was

Romans (whom the Moderns are perpetually quoting, and continually attempting to feebly imitate) the Romans had their Obsidional, Civic, Vallery, Mural, Naval, and Triumphal Crowns. Christianity and Chivalry, soon destroyed, or abolished those military Distinctions. The modern Republics, have all, at different periods, conferred various equestrian Orders, to

given as a Reward to him who first stormed, or entered the Camp of an Enemy. It was made of Gold, and its form resembled a broken palisade. He who first mounted the Walls of a besieged City, obtained the *Mural Crown*, so called from *Murus*, a *Wall*. The circle of this Crown, which was made of Gold, was raised like the Battlements of an antique Fortification. The *Naval Crown*, derived its appellation from *Navis*, a *Ship*. It was of Gold, and was surrounded with Prows, or Rostra, of the same Metal. It was conferred upon him, who the first in a Naval combat, had boarded and captured, a Ship belonging to the Enemy. The *Triumphal Crown*, was at first composed of Branches of Laurel, and afterwards of Gold. It was worn by the Consuls, Dictators, and Emperors, in triumphal processions. After the Victory at Aboukir, Lord NELSON, when at Messina was crowned with such a one, by their Sicilian Majesties.

Note of the Editor.

each of which, some peculiar Badge has been assigned.

'Till the Aera of its overthrow, that of Venice conferred the Orders of Saint Mark, and the Golden Stole. * The first was established when the Body of Saint Mark was brought from Alexandria to Venice. The Knights who were honoured with this Order, enjoyed all the rights of Patricians, and free Citizens. The Badge, is a Medal of Gold. On one side are the Arms of the Republic, viz. a winged Lion, which holds a drawn Sword in the right Paw, and an open Book in the left. On the Book appear these words:

PAX TIBI MARCE, EVANGELISTA
MEUS !

* The precise Epoch of the Institution of this Order, cannot well be chronologically ascertained. It did exist at Venice, and the Senat had not only a Power to confer it upon Persons who were Subjects of the Republic, but likewise upon those who had rendered Service to the State, even when they were Strangers, and not Men of noble Birth. It was an Honour much and deservedly esteemed amongst the Venetians.

Note of the Editor.

On the other, are the Arms of the reigning Doge, as chief of the Republic. This Badge the Knights wear round the Neck, suspended from a double gold Chain, and in such wise that the Medal is pendant on the middle of the Breast. The Dress, consists of an ample black Robe with long Sleeves, such as is usually worn by the Nobility of the Republic. *

The Republic of Genoa ** *once* bestowed the Order of Saint George upon those who had done great and essential Services. The Knights wore a Gold Chain round the Neck,

* This Order was never conferred upon any one, who had not done great Services to the Republic. Those who were invested therewith had a right to bear in their Arms an Escutcheon of Pretence, Or, charged, Gules, with a winged Lion: and they could surround the Shield with a Label, bearing the Motto of the Republic:

PAX TIBI MARCE, EVANGELISTA MEUS!

Note of the Editor.

** "FREDERIC III. Emperor of Germany instituted "this Order, and dedicated it to Saint George, the "Titular Saint and Patron of Genoa. The Doge is "perpetual Grand-Master."

See Clark. p, 125. vol. II.

from which was suspended a Saint George's Cross of Gold and Red Enamel; and a Cross of the same form and Colour, was embroidered on their Mantles and upper Apparel. This Order seems to have been long dormant. From their first establishment as a Republic, the Seven United Provinces have constantly conferred Gold-Chains and Medals, suspended from Ribbons of three stripes, Blue, Red, and White (the national Colours) upon those Admirals, and naval Officers, who have served with Distinction in the Batavian Fleets: and Ambassadors—Foreign-Ministers—and Secretaries of Legation (all in proportion to their respective ranks) when they took their Audiences of Leave, *once did, and we believe still do*, receive similar Distinctions. Upon the Dissolution of the memorable Synod of Dordrecht, they complimented Doctor John HALL, Bishop of Norwich, and the other English Deputies, who had assisted at that Assembly, each with a rich Gold-Chain and Medal. America, when her Independance was acknowledged, instituted the Order of *Cincinnatus*, and thus recompensed her

Gallic Deliverers after a mode corresponding with their national Principles and usages, *at that period*: and in a manner less onerous and more honourable, than by assigning them Pensions on the foederal Treasury. The Chief Consul of the French Republic, has successively presented three-coloured Scarfs—Swords—Sabres—Battle-Axes—Fusils—and Pistols of Honour, upon those brave Warriors, who have distinguished themselves as the Associates of his Toils and military Glory. These Arms and Insignia must ever be esteemed as so many marks of the high Deserts of the Receivers, and of the discernement, munificence, and judicious favour of the Donor.

XIII.

OF THE KNIGHTS

OF

THE STOLA D'ORO,

OR

STOLE OF GOLD OF VENICE.

The Republic of Venice, has assumed another Regal prerogative. She has likewise appropriated to herself the right of creating Knights, the Number of whom is not limited. Such Knights are styled—CAVALIERI della STOLA D'ORO, or Knights of the Golden Stole; on account of the Decoration they wear; and which hangs over their left Shoulder. This consists of a Stole of Gold tissue, richly embroidered with flowers of Gold in Relief. It is of the Breadth of a Hand, and is so worn over the Shoulder, that it falls behind and before, as low, at least, as the Knees.

The Senate confers this Dignity only upon Persons who descend from the oldest

Nobility of the State; or upon those who have rendered themselves worthy of it by their having filled with honour the Post of Ambassador, on some extraordinary Occasion.

The Habit of the Knights; which is likewise called the Ducal Robe; consists of a long Grown of red Stuff; Taffety, or Damask; with Sleeves so long, that they touch the Ground. Their under Garments are of Crimson, and in Winter, the Robe is lined, and turned up with the richest furs. Formerly the Knights were not only obliged to wear this Dress, during the eight Days following their Promotion, but during that time they were compelled to attend on the Person of the Doge, in such a Dress; or to pay a Fine of 500 Ducats. In 1651. however, another Regulation took place, wherein it is stated, that they must appear in their Habits of Ceremony, only on great Solemnities. On all other Occasions, the Knights cloathe themselves as they think proper, save that they must always wear a long Surtout over their usual apparel. In Summer, it is of Crimson lustring, or Taf-

fety: in Winter, of Cloth, or Velvet, and it is made fast with a fringed Girdle of Velvet, or with Buttons of Gold. The embroidered Stole of Gold, they wear every Day. The Cap is the same as that of other Persons of Distinction. It is of black Cloth, with a black Silk fringe, and is lined with black Taffety.

The CAVALIERI are always chosen from the first, the oldest, and the greatest Families of the State. They are the Persons who are sent on Embassies of the greatest importance: and when they return, the Senior Knights, and the Proveditor of SAINT MARK, go and meet them, and receive them, with all imaginable solemnity.



SECTION VII. LADIES ORDERS.

I. OF THE ORDER OF THE STARY CROSS OF VIENNA. Instituted A. C. 1688.

The Empress, Consort of the Emperor LEOPOLD the First instituted this Order at Vienna, and bestowed upon it the Name, “of the Order of the TRUE CROSS!” to the end that She thereby might testify Her acknowledgements towards the Almighty, and renew for ever the Remembrance of His goodness. When the Imperial Suburb of Vienna, was consumed by Fire, She possessed a Golden Crucifix, into which were inserted two pieces of the Cross of our Saviour, and this Crucifix remained untouched in the midst of the Flames.

The Badge, consists of an eight pointed, white enamelled Cross of Gold—upon which is a smaller one of brown Enamel. Under this Cross, is a flat Escutcheon. It is white, and thereupon, is the Imperial spread Eagle, Sable. Between each point of the Cross, are four small eight pointed red Stars, and the whole Escutcheon is surrounded with a Circle of Gold, enamelled white, upon which appears the Motto

Salus et Gloria!

in Black Roman Characters. The Ladies wear this Badge suspended from a knot of Ribbon, of the breadth of two Fingers, and this is attached to the Breast, on the left Side.

The Reigning Empress, is always the Grand-Mistress of this Order as Representative of the Foundress.

In the Emperor's hereditary Dominions, and especially at the Court of Vienna, it is in very high Estimation, and the Empress herself always confers it upon the Consorts of Princes, and Wives of Noblemen of the very first Rank. In the course of the year, this Order observes two feast Days,

May the 3d and Sept. the 14th, and they are celebrated in the Church of the Jesuits in the Palace of Vienna.

This Order has likewise its Ladies-Counsellors and Ladies-Assistants. The former have the Title of Excellence, and are generally great Mistresses of the Ward—Robe, or Wives of Counsellors of State. The Ladies-Assistants must attend upon the grand-Mistress on all Occasions of particular Solemnity. The Patrons, are the Virgin Mary, and Saint Joseph. Pope CLEMENT the IXth confirmed this Order, and delegated to the Arch-Bishop of Vienna the Inspection and Superintendance, with regard to all Ecclesiastical Matters.

II.
OF THE ORDER
OF
THE SLAVES TO VIRTUE.

Instituted at Vienna A. C. 1661

THE Empress ELEONORA, instituted this Order at Vienna, in 1662. Her Imperial Majesty was then Empress-Dowager, she having in 1657 been deprived of her Husband, the Emperor FERDINAND the III^d. The Medal, which this virtuous and exemplary Princess gave as the Ensign, or Badge, is of pure Gold. Thereupon is a Sun of Gold, surrounded with Laurel Branches, in green Enamel. These again are surrounded with the Motto,

Sola Ubique Triumphat!

Upon Solemn Occasions, the Ladies wear this Medal suspended from a Gold Chain, and attached to their left Arm, in form of a Bracelet. On other Days, they wear a smaller Medal, which is tied round the same Arm with a plain black Ribbon.

The number of the Ladies is limited to thirty, and they must be of very ancient and noble Families. They promise to be faithful to the Empress, as their Grand-Mistress, and to make Virtue the only guide of their Conduct. When a Lady dies, her Relations are bound to transmit the great Medal to the Grand-Mistress, but the small one, they can retain, as a Memento that one of their Family has had the Honour of being a Member of that Order.

III.

OF THE ORDER

OF

SAINT CATHERINE OF RUSSIA

Instituted A. C. 1714.

The CZARINA CATHERINE instituted this Order in Memory of the great Battle which in 1711. was fought, with the Turks, upon the Banks of the Pruth, and it is to this Day in the highest Estimation.

The Czarina loved the Emperor* PETER the Great with so true an Affection, that she

* The Order of Saint Catherine acknowledges for Its Founder the Emperor PETER the 1st of Russia. Who desiring to immortalise the Heroic Spirit of His most August Consort Catherine, shewn in the Danger He had been in at the Pruth, instituted this Order in 1714. The Solemn Device is—Pro Fide et Patria: By which the Imperial Founder meant to excite other Persons of the Female Sex, who may hope to receive this Order, to shew Proofs of Fidelity and Love for their Country, by the Expectation of a Reward so worthy of exalted Virtue.

Note of the Editor.

accompanied him during His Campaigns, and being then with him at the Army, She soon perceived the great Extremity to which the Russians were reduced, as there were not Provisions sufficient in the Camp to nourish the Soldiers. Thereupon, She privately dispatched a Courier to the Grand Visier, with the offer of a large Sum of money, if he would consent to a Truce. His Highness accepted the proposal, and sent Deputies to the Russian Camp, who, besides other Matters entrusted to them, were especially commissioned to request to have the Honour of seeing * Her Imperial Majesty; Since the Turkish Commander doubted much that it were possible for a Princess to share the Fatigues of the War with her Husband, through a principle of Love, and from the same principle, to make Him so rich a Present. In Remembrance of this Circumstance, the Order was instituted.

* The Incomparable Catherine afterwards mounting the Russian Throne, instituted in 1725. the Order of Saint Alexander Newsky, of which we have spoke in the first Volume of this Work; Page 155.

Note of the Editor.

The Ensign, is a circular Crimson enamelled Escutcheon of Gold, upon which is disposed a four pointed white enamelled Gold Cross. At the Bottom of the Cross, and somewhat behind the same, is the half of a Wheel. This, is of a brown Colour, but the Spokes and Nails, are of Gold. Behind this, appears Saint CATHERINE. Her upper Garments, are of Rose colour; Her lower, of a faded blue. Her Head is surrounded with a Glory, and She holds in Her right Hand a Palm Branch, of green Enamel.

This Escutcheon is surrounded with a rich circle of Diamonds. On the three Segments of this Circle, upon which the two lateral, and the extreme Points of the Cross, are placed, appear three fleurs-de Lis of Diamonds, which are disposed on the outside of the Circle: but above the Cross, is a Diamond Crown. Above this Crown is a small eight pointed Star of Diamonds. This Badge is suspended from a narrow ponceau-coloured Ribbon, with a border of Silver, and is worn scarfwise over the right Shoulder. Above the Badge

is a knot of this Ribbon, upon which is a Motto in the Russian Language. Upon the left Breast, the Ladies likewise wear, an eight pointed Star, the Rays of which, are embroidered in Silver. In the middle, is a ponceau-coloured Escutcheon, upon which are placed a Cross of Silver, and the half of a Wheel, Argent.

In the four Angles of the Cross, are the four Letters, E. R. O. S. and around the whole is a Circle of red Velvet, on which is embroidered the Motto in the Russian Language: in Latin — *Pro Fide, et Patria!*

The Crown which is above, is of Gold, and at the Bottom, are two green Palm Branches, laid across.

This Order is conferred only upon Ladies of the highest Rank, be they Natives, or Strangers.

Previous to her Marriage with His Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Würtemberg, Her Royal Highness CHARLOTTE,

AUGUSTA, Princess Royal of Great-Britain, was, by the then reigning Empress of Russia, created a Lady of the above Order, and at the Ceremony of Her Nuptials, Her Royal Highness wore the Insignia.

Saint Andrew—Saint Catherine—Saint Alexander-Newsky—Saint George—and Saint Wolodimer, are the five original Orders of the Russian Empire, and they were instituted by the three most remarkable Princes who ever filled that Throne. PETER the Great was the Founder of that of *Saint Andrew*, and *Saint Catherine*: CATHERINE the First, established that of *St. Alexander-Newsky*; and the Great CATHERINE the II. those of *Saint George* and *Saint Wolodimer*. In Pages 151. 155. 158. and 164. of the first Volume of this Work, will be found a brief Account of the Orders of *Saint Andrew*, *Saint Alexander-Newsky*, *Saint George*, and *Saint Wolodimer*; and we have now given the principal outlines of that of *Saint Catherine*. To complete what we have said of those of *Saint George* and *Saint Wolodimer*, we here take occasion to make the following Additions.

OF THE
IMPERIAL-MILITARY ORDER
OF
SAINT GEORGE OF RUSSIA.

The Empress CATHERINE the II. instituted this Order Novemb. the 26th 1769, as a Reward for the Bravery and Merit of the Officers, who serve in the Naval and Land-Forces of the Russian Empire. None but Russian Officers can receive this Order, nor any except such as have fulfilled the Duties prescribed by their Oath and Honour: or have served twenty-five years in the Imperial Fleets and Armies: or have exhibited signal Marks of martial Prowess and Valour in particular Actions.

The Ensign of this Order, consists of a four pointed grey enamelled Gold Cross, or Cross-pattée; the four Points, or Branches, of which, issue from a Hoop, or Circle, Sable, in the middle of which, on a Field, Or, appears the Cypher of Saint George: but upon the circle is the following Russian Motto in Gold Letters—*Sa Schlusbu i Chraborst!*—which means—*For Service and Bravery!*—The Grand-Cross, which is of

Gold enamelled white, with a broad Gold Border, is charged with the Arms of the Great-Dutchy of Muscovy: viz. Gules, St. George on Horseback, armed, Argent, in the act of killing a Dragon—cumbent, Sable. The Horse and Accoutrements, Proper. The senior Knights of the four classes, of which this Order is composed, enjoy considerable Pensions. Those of the first class 700: of the second, 400: of the third, 200: and of the fourth, 100 Roubles yearly. The Knights of the two first classes, have the Rank of Major-General, and the two last, that of Colonel. The Emperor is Sovereign-Grand-Master, and this Dignity is for ever annexed to the Imperial Crown. Forty-thousand Roubles are the fixed annual Revenue. In 1782 the Empress instituted a permanent Chapter, which consists of Knights resident at Saint Petersbourg. The Insignia, when a Knight dies, must always be restored to the Order. (Of this Order, see page 158. Vol. Ist of this Work.

OF THE
IMPERIAL DIPLOMATIC ORDER
OF
SAINT WOLODIMER OF RUSSIA.

The Empress CATHERINE the Second instituted this Order on the 22d of Septbr. 1782, that being the Anniversary of Her coronation. It was likewise especially established as a Remembrance of *Wolodimer the Great*, who laid the Foundation of the Russian Empire. It is for such Persons, as have distinguished themselves in the civil Departments, and is composed of four classes. All the Knights enjoy yearly Pensions from 100 to 600 Roubles. The Ribbon is of a ponceau colour, and has a black Border of the Breadth of two Fingers.

(Of this Order, see Page 164. Vol. I.
of this Work.)

IV.

OF THE ELECTORAL ORDER

OF

SAINT ELIZABETH.

Instituted at Mannheim, October the 18th 1766.

THIS august Order, is not, in any respect, inferior to the three foregoing. Although not of Kingly Origin, the Order of the Golden Fleece has, since the Epoch of its Institution, been always thought worthy of being classed with that of the Garter, which justly boasts for its Founder, the wisest and most potent Monarch, who was ever seated on the British Throne: nor has the Lustre of the latter, been considered as tarnished by such an Association. In like manner, the Orders of the Holy Cross, and of the Slaves to Virtue, (the conferring of which is one of the fearest prerogatives, appertaining to Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen of the Romans) and the Order of Saint Catherine (instituted by that great and extra-

ordinary Empress, whose Name it bears) will not, in any degree, find their worth diminished, by that of Saint Elisabeth's, being assimilated to them, and made a participator in the Honour and Renown, which they have long, uninterruptedly, and deservedly, enjoyed.

So great has been the condescension of Her Serene Highness the Grand-Mistress towards us; so liberal Her Patronage of our Work; and so ample the Documents, we, by her special command have received, that we are thereby enabled to present our Readers with an explicit and circumstantial Relation, respecting the Foundation—the Statutes—and the Ceremonies, of this celebrated Order.

This Order is composed of three Classes. Of Princesses—of Ladies of the Court, or of Honour, who are particularly attached to the Electoral Bavaro-Palatine Court, and to that of Duke WILLIAM of Bavaria: (in which number, are included those Ladies, who are Governantes to the young Princesses, of those Families) and, of six Ladies, who are married, or Widows. The number

of the last, is alone limited. All such Ladies as are admitted Members, must exhibit and prove sixteen Quarters of uninterrupted and uncontaminated Nobility. The nomination of the Ladies, who are esteemed worthy of being invested therewith, and the days of Ceremony appropriated to their Reception, depend absolutely upon the Will of the Grand-Mistress.

In a Will made in the year 1778. the Institutress of this Order, her late Most Serene Electoral Highness, ELIZABETH-AUGUSTA, thought proper to nominate the Serene Princess MARIA - AMELIA, then reigning Dutchess of Deux-Ponts, and born Princess of the Electoral House of Saxony, to be, after her Death, her immediate Successor, so far as regards the supreme Government of the Order: and that from a principle of the most singular Affection, excited by the greatest Esteem for the rare virtues, the goodness of Heart, and the greatness of Soul, of this excellent and incomparable Princess. On the 17th of Aug. 1794. upon the Demise of the Most Serene Foundress, Her Highness, who is at present

Dutchess-Dowager of Deux-Ponts, succeeded to the Administration: and having established her Residence at Neubourg on the Danube, that City, is now become the chief Seat of this illustrious Institution. The following are the Statutes,

STATUTES OF THE ORDER OF LADIES

E S T A B L I S H E D

by Her Most Serene Electoral Highness Madam ELIZABETH - AUGUSTA Countess - Palatin of the Rhine; Electoress; Duchess of Bavaria, Juliers, Cleves, and Berg; Princess of Moeurs; Marchioness of Berg-op-Zoom; Countess of Veldenz Sponheim, la Marck, and Ravensberg, Lady of Ravenstein, etc, etc, etc.

In Honour of Saint ELIZABETH and for the Assistance of the Poor and Needy.

WE ELIZABETH-AUGUSTA Countess-Palatin of the Rhin etc, etc, etc. do hereby make known, that from a motive of particular devotion towards Saint Elisabeth, our Patroness, we have been induced to establish an Order of Ladies, in Honour of that Saint; the principal Object of which, shall be to

afford help and assistance to the Needy: and having obtained the consent of our most dear Consort the Elector, to that effect, we have therefore established the said Order, and have thought proper to ordain the following Constitutions for its better maintenance and government.

I.

This Order shall be conferred only upon such Ladies, as profess the Catholic Faith, and who are in a State of exhibiting and proving sixteen Quarters of uninterrupted and unsullied Nobility, as well on the behalf of themselves, as on that of their Husbands, in case they are, or have been married,

II.

With an exception, so far as relates to Princesses of our Electoral House, and those of other ancient and princely Families, this Order is limited to the great Mistress of our Household—to the Ladies of our Court, especially attached to the Service of our Person—and to six Ladies, who are married, or in a State of Widowhood.

III.

No Lady, whatsoever, beyond this Number, shall be received.

IV.

Easter-Day, and the anniversary Feast-Day of Saint Elisabeth, being the only Days appropriated to, and destined for the observance and performance of the Ceremonies of Reception, all the Ladies-Companions, must on those days assist at Mass, and bestow Alms according to the Extent of their pecuniary Ability.

V.

The distinctive Badge, of this Order, is a Cross-pattee of white enamel. On the principal side, upon a field Azure is a representation of Saint ELIZABETH bestowing Alms, the Figures are enamelled Proper. The reverse is distinguished by our Cypher in Gold, upon a field Argent, and the same is surrounded with three Circles; that in the middle is green, and the two latteral Circles and the contours of the Cross, are of burnished Gold. The whole is surmounted with an Electoral Crown.

VI.

The Ladies shall wear this Cross attached to their left Breast, and it shall be suspended from a blue ribbon, with a small border of red.

VII.

No Lady shall appear in public without this Cross—In case she does, she shall be fined one Ducat for every such omission.

VIII.

Each Lady of this Order, shall, upon her reception, pay the Sum of four Ducats to the Treasury.

IX.

Upon the Demise of a Lady, the Cross must be transmitted to the Treasurer, and all the Surviving Ladies, must cause two Masses to be said for the Soul of the departed. On our Part, we, in quality of Foundress, will in such Cases, cause a Solemn Service of *requiem*, to be sung, at which all the Ladies-Companions, then inhabiting the place of our Residence, shall be obliged to assist, in Person.

X.

If a Lady should lose her Cross, she must have a new one made at her own Expence.

XI.

We reserve to ourselves, for ever, not only the choice of the Officers, that is to say, of the Secretary, and the Treasurer, but also the care of giving them, their respective Instructions: and

XII.

Likewise the Power and the Liberty to ameliorate, augment, and change all and every, these present Constitutions, accordingly as we shall think proper, for the good and Advancement of the Order.

In Witness whereof we have signed the said Constitutions, and have caused our Electoral Seal to be put thereto. Given at Mannheim the 18th October 1766.

(L.S.)

ELISABETH-AUGUSTA ELECTORESS.

By a Bull of Pope CLEMENT the XIIIth bearing date january the 31st 1767. and

which was given to the intent that this Order and its Statutes, might receive spiritual confirmation; Permission was granted to the Grand-Mistress to assemble the Ladies-Companions in such wise that they shall assist at Divine worship, and at such Processions, as may tend to the Honour and Glory of the Faith, and to the Edification of the faithful. His Holiness likewise, assures to the Ladies, especial indulgences on the Days of their Receptions, on those of their Deaths, on the anniversary feast Day of Saint ELIZABETH, and for all pious and devout Works of charity and beneficence,

On account of the recent state of political Circumstances, the Serene Grand-Mistress, having demanded the papal Permission, that the Crosses to be distributed, whensoever receptions take place, should not absolutely and indispensably be consecrated by the high-Almoner of the Order, or by a Bishop; but in like manner by any other Ecclesiastic in Priests Orders, on whom her choice might fall; On the 22th of December 1794, Her High-

ness obtained the same from His Holiness Pope Pius the Vith who ranks High amongst the Restorers of Rome, and who was an Ornament to that Communion, over which he so long presided.

THE CEREMONIAL

of Reception observed whensoever a Lady is invested with the Electoral Order of Saint ELIZABETH.

The first Reception took place at Mannheim, on the 19th of November 1766. (being the anniversary feast day of Saint ELIZABETH) at ten o Clock in the morning, in the great Audience Chamber of her late Most Serene Highness Madam the Electress, who was seated under a magnificent Canopy of State, the whole suite of Her Court being in waiting: and after causing the Institution of the Order and the Statutes, to be expounded by the Secretary, She was pleased to confer the same, in manner and form, following.

The Ladies named to be received on this Occasion, or their Proxies, successively advanced towards the Most Serene Institu-

tress, and on their Knees received from her Hands, the Crosses, which, placed on a large Salver, were carried by the Treasurer of the Order to the great Master of the Household, and by him, were, upon a smaller Salver, presented to Her Most Serene Highness, the Grand-Mistress.

The Ceremony was terminated by a discourse of thanks pronounced by the Secretary.

On the 26th of April 1787. the Ceremonial of the Reception as observed in the Chapel of the Electoral Palace at Mannheim, was still more brilliant. Her Most Serene Electoral Highness the Grand-Mistress, being then seated under a rich and magnificent Canopy of State, elevated near the high Altar, distributed the Crosses in the manner above mentioned; and during the Ceremony, the Hymn—Te Deum laudamus—chanted by the Prince—Bishop of Worms, was accompanied by the band of Music in the Service of the Elector. Towards the commencement of the Ceremony, the Crosses had been consecrated by the Prince-Bishop, and afterwards, in

presence of the whole Court, His Highness, celebrated high Mass, with the accustomed Solemnities. The same Ceremonial was observed at the Reception which took place on the 19th of November, 1767- with this Exception, that the Hymn— *Te Deum*— was not chanted during the distribution of the Crosses, but whilst the high Mass was celebrating, and immediately after the Elevation of the holy Sacrament.

In the course of the last thirty years, these Ceremonials have been observed alternately. Indeed, generally speaking, the customary Receptions, or investitures, have taken place without any Ceremonial, other than the simple Nomination of Her Serene Highness, the Grand-Mistress, accompanied with the Cross and the Ribbon: the same being notified to the Ladies so invested, to whom were likewise communicated the Statutes of the Order.

SECTION VIII.



OF THE ORDER

OF

T H E A M A R A N T H.

Instituted by CHRISTINA Queen of Sweden, on
the Feast of the Epiphany A. C. 1655.



“She is—in Spite of all, the Daughter
“of the great GUSTAVUS!”

Dying words of the Chancellor
OXENSTERN.

I N the Dissertation prefixed to this Work, it has been observed, that CHRISTINA Queen of Sweden, instituted the Order of the Amaranth, and conferred it upon Sir BULSTRODE WHITLOCK, who was sent Ambassador to Her Majesty, by the Lord Protector CROMWELL. Although principles of Republicanism were then at their height, and although Sovereigns, and those who have the supreme direction of Affairs, are

extremely sensible, when matters of this nature happen without their interference, or cognizance; yet it does not appear that the Lord Ambassador, by accepting this Distinction from the hands of her Swedish Majesty, incurred the displeasure or forfeited the confidence of the Lord Protector.

In the foregoing Century, when the Matchless Elisabeth was the firm ally of Henry the IVth of France, and assisted him with a chosen body of Forces, that Prince, consistently with the Spirit of the old Chivalry, invested Nicholas Clifford and Anthony Shirley, two of the bravest and most gallant Officers of the English Auxiliaries, with the Collar of the Order of Saint MICHAEL. * But

* “Queen Elisabeth was intractable with regard to transactions of this Kind;” says M. de Wicquefort. “HENRY the IVth of France having given the Order of Saint Michael to Nicholas Clifford and Anthony Shirley, as a reward for the Services they had done him during the war: these two Gentlemen returning to England, the Queen ordered them to be put in prison, and commanded them to send back the Order, and to take proper steps that their Names should be erased from the Register.” She said, “that as a chaste Spouse should look only on *her* Husband, so ought a

on their return to England, they were committed to prison for daring to accept this Honour, without having previously obtained the permission of the Queen's grace, and were peremptorily ordered to send back the Collar they had received from the Great Henry.

On the present occasion, Cromwell did not act with such stern rigour. It has often been remarked, that those who are advanced to Sovereign Power, or to Ministerial Authority, without having any Hereditary pretensions to Regal Dignity, or by rank to

"Subject to look up to that Sovereign whom God has
"established to reign over him. I will not allow,
"said the Queen, that my Sheep be marked with a
"strangers mark, nor that they follow the whistle of a
"foreign Shepherd!"

*See: "L'Ambassadeur et ses fonctions par M.
"de Wicquefort, page 99. Sec. IX. liv. II.
"de L'Edition de Cologne 1689."*

But Society and manners, Politics and the principles of Government, are much changed since that period. Honours were then so very sparingly bestowed, that the Order of the Garter was considered by the Queen, as a sufficient recompense to Sir Philip Sidney for his refusing the Crown of Poland, and the great Walsingham received no higher an Honour. Sir Francis Drake,

Offices of State, that they are, generally, of all Men, the most jealous of that Authority and Power: the most punctilious with respect to forms and Ceremonies: and excessively ombrageous, with regard to the Non-observance of trivial points, which they deem to be the very essences of Sovereignty. From principles of magnanimity, or policy, the Protector, however overlooked the conduct of his Ambassador, who, in his public Character, was much superior to the Officers we have mentioned. 'Tis true,

for his Voyage round the World, and astonishing exploits against the Spaniards, was simply Knighted by the Queen, and an additional bearing to his Coat of Arms, was granted to him. By conferring such favours, Elisabeth esteemed herself bounteous, and applauded her extraordinary Munificence. Lastly—Sir Thomas Gresham, for procuring the protesting of the Spanish Bills at Genoa, and thereby retarding the expedition of the Invincible Armada, for a whole year—for building the exchange at his own expence—and founding and endowing Seven Professorships—was thought to have been highly rewarded by the Heralds proclaiming the Edifice — “Royal” — in the presence of the Sovereign, and by the Founder’s having the honour to kiss the Hand of the Queen’s Grace.

Note of the Editor.

He wished to have Christina for his Ally—he was desirous of making a commercial Treaty with Sweden, and his System of governing required that he should preserve peace with the Northern Crowns. Above all, he was, and not without reason, extremely apprehensive, that this Princess, who sometimes was under the guidance of the French, and sometimes of the Spanish Councils, would assist CHARLES the II^d, or make a powerful diversion, which might contribute to the re-establishing him on the Throne of his Kingdoms. All this may be: yet it must be allowed, that with a high minded Man, who was then the Head of a great and warlike Nation, such a step in the person of his immediate representative, and without his concurrence, was at once bold and hazardous. Previous to our giving a circumstantial relation of this Order, of the Ceremonies of its Institution, and of those which accompanied the investiture of the Lord Ambassador Whitlock, we trust that these preliminary observations, will not be judged superfluous and censured as such. It is an event which is uncommonly

interesting, so far as relates to the Acceptance of foreign Orders by public Men, without the knowledge or consent of the Sovereign, and especially on account of the distinguished Actors who appear on the Scene, throughout this historical Drama. The Queen, the Protector, and the Lord Ambassador, were most distinguished Characters—Montecuculi, Charles the Xth Antonio Pimentelli, the Elector of Saxony, and the Comte de la Gardie are worthy of figuring in this rare and remarkable groupe.

Raymond Comte Montecuculi, the emulous and worthy rival of the Great Turenne, having been sent by the Emperor Ferdinand the IIIrd. as Ambassador to Christina Queen of Sweden, ingratiated himself so much with her Majesty, that she honoured him with the Order of Knighthood of the Amaranth, and conferred the Insignia upon him with great Ceremony.

The Order of the Amaranth, according to many writers, was instituted by Queen Christina in 1653. about a year before she abdicated. It was then, and still is, a custom established in Sweden, to celebrate

an annual Festival, or day of rejoicing, which is named WIRTHSCHAFT; that is to say, a well chosen Assembly, in which all Sorts of Diversions and Games are permitted.

Assemblies of this kind are composed of a certain number of Persons of Quality, who disguise themselves, and this Entertainment usually commences in the Evening, and concludes at day break. In a word, it is a social Masquerade.

The Feast of the Epiphany, or twelfth-day, having been chosen by Queen Christina for this diversion, in lieu of *Wirthschaft*, which seemed too common to that Princess, she determined to imitate the Banquet of the Gods, and to that effect ordained that the Noblemen and Ladies of her Court, should appear in dresses such as represented the fabulous Divinities. The tables were spread and covered with the most sumptuous Magnificence. They were served by young persons cloathed like Nymphs and Shepherds, and according to the customary practices observed in such Festivals, the Queen assumed the Name of *Amarantha*. That is

to say—*the Immortal*. The entertainment lasted 'till the following morning, when on a sudden this Princess changing her Dress, commanded that the Noblemen and Ladies should likewise quit the Ornaments, or Attributes of the heathen Deities. Then it was that she instituted the Order of the Amaranth, giving to each of those who were present a Cypher of Diamonds composed of two A's the one erect, the other reversed, and thus interlaced and connected together. This Cypher was disposed in the middle of a Laurel Crown, surrounded with a Label, or Fillet, on which were these Words.

DOLCE NELLA MEMORIA !

There were fifteen Knights and so many Ladies, who with the Queen formed the Number of thirty one, and those who were honoured with the Order of the Amaranth, had the privilege of dining every Saturday with this Princess at a favourite Pavillion in the Suburbs of Stockholm.

At the institution of this Order, the following Ceremonies were observed.

The Queen being seated on the Throne caused all the Knights she had chosen, to

approach her, accompanied by their Sponsors. When they were near the Throne, and Kneeling, she took each in turn by the Hand, and required them to take an Oath that they would be faithful to her, and support her Interest.

Afterwards she put upon each of them a Mantle of Armoisine, with the Badge of the Order enriched with Gold and precious Stones. This was a Garland of Laurel, bound with a white Ribbon, upon which appeared these words.

DOLCE NELLA MEMORIA !

in Gold Letters.

Within this Garland were two great A's one being reversed. They were of Gold and interlaced so as to form a Cypher, and were richly beset with Brilliants on both sides. After this, she presented to every one a jewel of Gold and Diamonds, to be worn round the Neck, pendant from a Crimson Ribbon, shot, or shaded blue. Thereupon the Ceremony ended, and the Knights took leave and retired. M. Picques (who was then the Minister-Resident from his Most Christian Majesty) adds, that a

scroll was given to each of the Novices, containing the Constitutions of the Order, and the oath they were obliged to take, which they read aloud, and afterwards took the oath in presence of her Majesty: to wit: that the Knights of the Amaranth who are unmarried when they are invested with the Order, shall always remain single, and that those who have Wives, becoming widowers, shall not marry a second time.

Uladislaus King of Poland: *Charles Gustavus*, who afterwards became King of Sweden: His brother Duke *Adolphus-John*: *John-George*, Elector of Saxony: Prince *Frederic*, Landgrave of Hesse: the Comtes *de la Gardie*: *Wittemberg*: *Douglas*: *Dohna*: *Tott*: and *Schleppenbeck*: Field-Marshal *von der Linden*: *M. de Stenbergen*: the Comtes *Caprara* and *Strozzi*: *Don Antonio Pimentelli*, Ambassador from the Catholic King to the Court of Stockholm: the Comte *de Ribolledo*, Minister-Resident from the Court of Spain to that of Copenhagen: Sir *Bulstrode Whitlock*, Ambassador from the Lord Protector *Cromwell*, to Queen *Christina*: *Morosini*, the Minister from the

Republic of Venice: and *Don Cueva*, a Spanish Nobleman: were the first Knights who were honoured with this Order. Fifteen of them were present at its Institution, and were actually invested with it, by her Majesty.

We shall conclude this Section with a short latin Poem, which was composed, upon the Institution of this Order.

“Quid tibi cum flammis, flammisque imitante colore

“Ordo? cui nomen magna Amaranta dedit?

“Non satis est tantum quod nomen pectore gestas?

“Hinc satis est famam nominis ire tui:

“At flammæ remove, nunquam bene fiditur igni

“Mille necis causas, mille doloris habet.

“Nec quia sunt divæ, quæ fers, insignia minus

“Tuta fore, in mediis ignibus illa puta.

“Omnia flamma vorat, nulli est innoxius ignis,

“Non parcat magnis ille vel illa Deis.

“Arserunt flammis fatalia moenia Trojæ,

“Et tamen auctores illa habuere Deos.

“At bene quod vester flammis melioribus ignis

“Ardet, nec quidquam cur timeatur habet.

“Nempe illi Augustæ est pectus sua sphaera locusque

“In proprio lædunt nulla elementa loco.

"Hic et flamma pia est, mollique innōxia tactu

"Hic omnis tellus pondere et unda carent.

"Quid nī coelestes vero vos nomine flammās

"Augustae quibus est pectus origo, vocem?

"Multum habet illa poli, si solem et sidera quæris

"Illius in vultu Phoebus et astra micant.

"Cedite mortales coelestibus ignibus ignes,

"Si lux plus tenebris vitæque morte valet.

"Mortales ignes, tenebraeque et nox nigra sequantur

"At tua, magne Ordo, flamma perennis erit:

"Scilicet in tenebras nunquam reditura priores

"Nominis et fama lux erit illa tui.

"Omen inest votis, Amaranta est muneris Auctor,

"Evenient causis omnia digna suis.

Thus translated by H. E. LLoyd Esquire.

Order! that bears't great Amarantha's name,

Why thus surrounded with devouring flame,

And fiery hues? Is't not enough impress

To bear that mighty name upon thy Breast?

Let it suffice that thou so high aspire:

Remove the flames, nor trust the treacherous fire;

Cause of a thousand deaths, a thousand woes.

Because the ensign on thy breast that glows

Came from a Goddess, be not too secure

It can the rage of wasting flames endure.

Flame conquers all—all braves consuming fire,
The Great, nor ev'n the Gods escape its Ire,
Its fearful pow'r o'erthrew Troy's fated wall,
Tho' rais'd by hand divine condemn'd to fall.
Yet does thy fire with happier Lustre shine,
No cause to fear before its ray benign.
For in Augusta's breast, its Sphere we find,
And in their Sphere all Elements are kind.
There with innoxious radiance plays the flame,
Soft is the yielding earth, the waters tame.
Then flames since from Augusta's breast ye shine,
Wherefore not call ye, as ye are, Divine?
Wide is her Sphere: if Sun and Stars you'd find
Lo! in her Face are Sun and Stars combined.
Yield earthly fires before the heav'nly light,
If Life be more than Death, Day more than Night.
Darkness and Night to earthly flames succeed,
Thy fire o' glorious Order 'tis decreed
Shall burn perennial; endless be thy fame
And Night no more return to cloud thy Name:
The Gift from Amaranth, blest omen! draws
Its Source: and all things answer to their Cause!

FINIS.

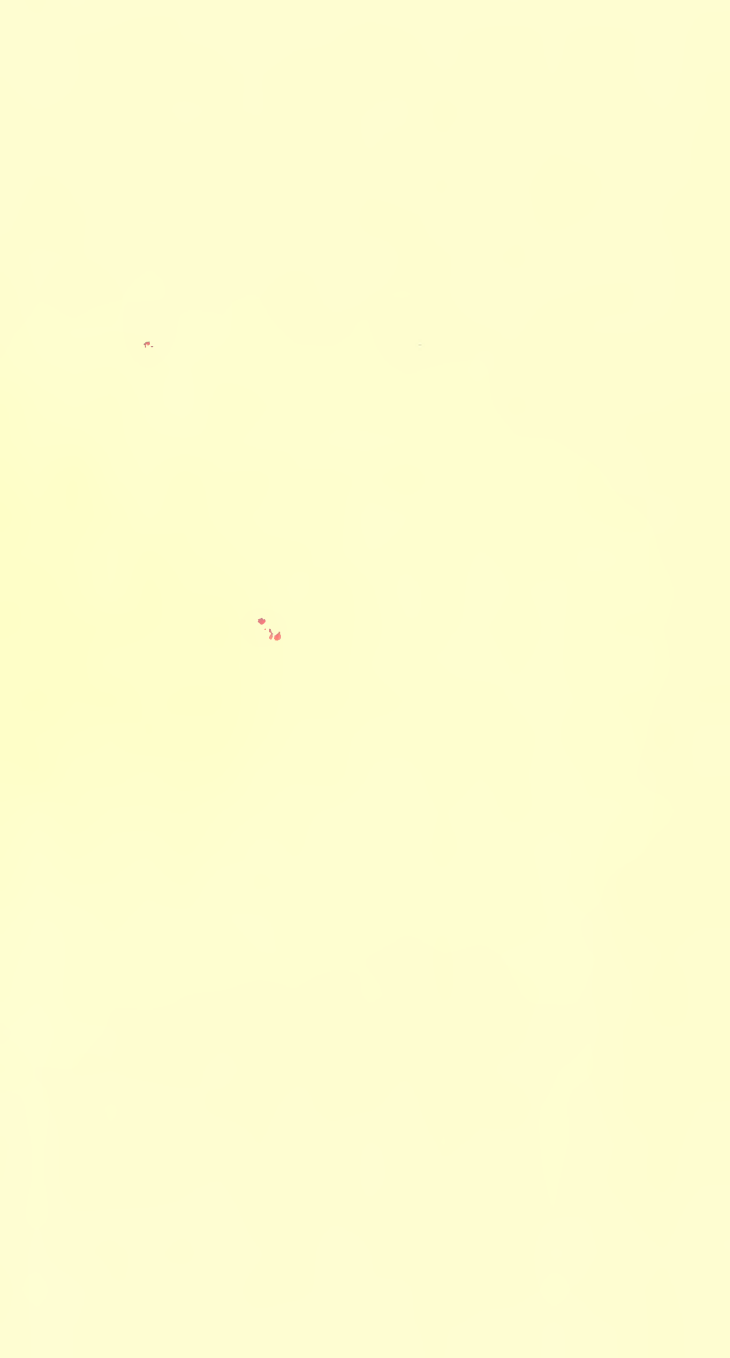
ERRATA.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

page	line	
— V. —	13.	Sovereigns, read Sovereign's
— XIV. —	5.	warriors, read warriors
— XVI. —	19.	Cannons, read Canons
— XXXIV. —	22.	Fruits, read Fruits
— 7. —	13.	1191, read 1291
— 34. —	22.	Sulkowsly, read Sulkowsky
— 88. —	1.	Ris, read His
— 109. —	20.	Souvereign, read Sovereign
— 145. —	7.	19th, read 9th
— 163. —	3.	fungor inani Munera, read fungar inani munere
— 170. —	13.	dele so
— 173. —	2.	eightenth, read eighteenth
— 176. —	8	premissed, read premised
— 206. —	1.	council, read counsel
— 220. —	20.	claracters, read characters
— 228. —	231 and 233	Cannons, read Canons, <i>passim</i> .
— 239. —	21.	Barbaresques, read Barbary
— 240. —	37.	incertain, read uncertain

VOLUME THE SECOND.

— 37. —	17.	in ihe. read in the
— 44. —	13.	our, read our
— 63. —	5.	wss, read was
— 64. —	3.	in, read in
— 65. —	21.	Is, read It
— 79. —	1.	consists, read consist
— 95. —	2.	Stanilaus, read Stanislaus,
— 110. —	3.	dispnsed, read disposed
— 134. —	7.	Benjanin, read Benjamin.



PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

CR
4651
H3
v.2

[Hanson, (Sir) Levett,
An accurate historical
account of all the orders
of knighthood

